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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

TEXAS has 55 postmistresses.

TURTLE eggs cost $1,80 per gross in Savannah.

HENRY CLAY DEAN is a loud-mouthed Free Trader now.

THE new Union Hotel at Saratoga proposes to accommodate 2,000 boarders.

PETER HASSENFRASS and Patrick Ryan were both drowned in the river at Chicago on Monday.

WHEN an eastern college student goes to New York he becomes near sighted and wears glasses.

ON Monday, Henry Vernon, of Brooklyn, fell from the bluff at Fort Lee, N. J., and was fatally injured.

IT is estimated that in Monroe, Michigan, hundreds of tons of grapes will be harvested this year.

CINCINNATI is the home of the first man fined for refusing to guess the census taker's conundrums.

THE Park Commissioners of Brooklyn ask that city to issue bonds for $159,000 for park improvements.

MRS. GUNN, of Indiana, has gone off with a stranger, leaving a disconsolate husband and several little sons of Gunn's.

THE Western University is in a flourishing condition. It never had so many students before since its organization in 1856.

JAMES FLYN, aged twenty-four, and George Sarl, aged eighteen, were drowned on Saturday night, while bathing, at Boston.

The *Telegraph* indulges in a number of sketches from day to day, of the gentlemen who are the "Favorite Aversions" of each other.

THE new Constitution of Illinois allows every one naturalized before January 1st, 1870, to vote, which, it is thought, lets in some women.

RHODE ISLAND has heretofore voted in April, but its last Legislature changed the time of holding elections for Congressmen to November.

ON Sunday afternoon a skiff containing two men and two women capsized in the Delaware river at Philadelphia, and one of the women was drowned.

GEORGE GRANT'S gentlemen's furnishing store on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was broken into on Sunday night and robbed of $2,600 worth of goods.

A YORK paper has discovered "one of the few specimens of modern flap doodles" which turned out to be a Doctor who has ceased to subscribe to the paper.

REV. W. A. BENADE of this city has been elected a member of the Executive Committee by the Swedenborgian Convention now in session at Philadelphia.

A FOUR YEAR old boy in Hartford took such a dislike to his baby sister, that in the absence of his mother he took a poker and killed her by striking her on the head.

A PARTY of roughs in Chicago set upon a man named Dennis O'Connor and beat him so that death is almost inevitable, because he declined to go on a batter with them.

THE New York *Post*, in considering woman's rights and woman's capabilities, announces that there are, on the whole, few things a woman can do better than marry.

AN Iowa paper says a wedding took place in the Harrison county poor house, a few days ago, a gay old pauper of 68 summers marrying a lively lady pauper of 50 blushing years.

THE loss by the burning of the Gaul brewery in Philadelphia was but little more than $60,000 instead of $200,000, as at first reported, and this was covered by $53,000 of insurance.

THE Boston *Post* says: The attempt to engage the services of Ah Sing, one of the Chinese at North Adams, to assist at the Beethoven Festival, was, like the Festival, unsuccessful.

A MAN in New Hampshire had become so used to matrimony, that on the occasion of marrying his fourth wife, when the minister requested the couple to stand up, he said: "I've usually sat."

A SWIMMING school is being built in La Crosse. When the world progresses a little farther in civilization, no village will be without one, and every boy and girl will be obliged to learn to swim.

THE Chicago *Post* says the Government may as well give up making treaties to confine the Sioux tribe to their reservations. The only reservation they will ever keep is a mental reservation.

IOWA now has two lady County Superintendents of Schools. Miss Addington, of Mitchel, was elected by the people, and Mrs. Gage has just been appointed by the Supervisors of Black Hawk county.

IN New Orleans, rosy-cheeked peaches, black grapes, sunny pears, liquid watermelons, black cherries, red plums, soft figs, early apples and perfumed cantelopes are plentiful, but prices are still sky-high.

THE window glass made at the glass works at Alton, Ill., is claimed to be clearer and better than any now being made in the United States. It is owing to the remarkable whiteness and purity of the lime and sand used.

CLINTON, IOWA, has a female strategist. She went to church; found her seat occupied; cushion on seat; took next seat back; the congregation rose to sing and the lady reached over, took the cushion and placed it under herself.

THE commerce of Philadelphia seems to be falling off very fast. Last year in the month of May 4,537 coastwise and 148 foreign vessels arrived at that port. In May 1870 there arrived but 2,704 coastwise and 92 foreign vessels.

THE result of the recent war in Paraguay is that there are fifty women to every man in that country. If Brigham Young contemplates moving, here is his chance to accomplish the flitting with eclat and a fair prospect of making converts.

A VALUABLE horse was killed by a hog in Bloomington, Illinois, recently. The two animals were grazing in the same field, when the hog, becoming enraged, rushed upon the horse and inflicted such injuries that the owner had to shoot the latter.

A MOST terrific storm passed over the Eastern States on Monday. At Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lewisten, Bangor and Norwich, its effects were particularly disastrous. Churches and houses were struck by lightning, and much glass broken.

ILLINOIS has a preacher who gets his congregation in the church, locks the door, and preaches at them until the deacon collects a specified amount. He preached three hours last Sunday, before they came down with $100 he was anxious to collect.

ON Tuesday last, five colored convicts, working on the railroad near Millboro, Bath county, Va., attempted to make their escape, when the guard, his gun being loaded with buckshot, fired upon them, killing one and wounding two. The other two escaped.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says four ships, three barks and two schooners sailed from this port last week with 1,528,060 gallons of petroleum, making the total exports 16,509,909 since the 1st of January. Six ships, twenty six barks and eight brigs are now loading.

HIRAM JONES, who recently murdered his wife in Newmarket, is gradually sinking into his grave from want of nourishment. The gash he made in his own throat is still open, and out of every pint of gruel he swallows only two tablespoonsful reach his stomach.

The *Times* observes that Smith has shown his accustomed wisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in Lothair, and adds public curiosity would be much relieved if the prototypes of Phoebus and Pinto would also reveal themselves.

A MAN named Connors working near the river at Charlestown, Mass., has gotten into the bad habit, when disturbed by boys, of seizing the nearest offender and throwing him into the river. This he has done frequently until last Saturday he threw Benjamin Eastman in, and he was drowned. There is great excitement over the matter in the neighborhood, but Connors is said not to realize at all the gravity of his action.

IT is reported that Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has not experienced the benefit which his friends expected from a visit to Europe. It is said that consumptive symptoms have developed themselves in his case, which have been aggravated by his residence abroad.

THE Boston *Post* in speaking of the late Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, says his father was the youngest son of Napoleon I. This may be regarded as new light thrown upon the page of history as the Duke of Reichstadt has commonly been regarded heretofore as Napoleon I. youngest son.

A WEDDING in Bridgeport, Conn., was interrupted for a moment, the other day, by an apparently sane gentleman, who stepped up to the bridegroom at the altar, tapped him on the shoulder, and said in an audible whisper: "Before this little affair goes any further, I would like to know one thing—who will build the fires?"

THE Lakes on Sherman avenue are to be drained and pipes are already on the ground for that purpose. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should attend to this and see that the frogs are carefully removed, perhaps to be added to the collection of curious antiquities on Stockton avenue.

THE Marion county, Iowa, *Democrat*, says of a new disease among the cattle: "It makes its first appearance in a limb of the victim, either on the shoulder or thigh, and in a short time the spot attacked turns black and becomes swollen, and within a few hours mortification takes place and death follows. No other part of the animal swells or seems affected."

THE people of Gadsden, Alabama, are in a fever of excitement over the fact that a party of some twenty Cherokee Indians, descendants of the tribe of the celebrated Chief Kuskovy, are on their way to Gadsden, the object of their visit being to make known the locality of certain lead and silver mines said to be within one mile of the Double Springs, just outside the corporate limits of Gadsden.

THE June number of the *College Journal* is before us. It is the concluding number of the first volume of this paper, and we take opportunity to congratulate the editors and students in general of the University upon the success of this venture of theirs. The paper is neat, comprehensive, well printed and well written, and we hope long lived. The editors are about to take a two months' holiday, which we hope they will enjoy.

LEONTINE MELIN, a handsome blonde of eighteen, was crowned the other day at Nanterre, as the most virtuous woman in France. It was Abbe Helyot who founded the institution at Nanterre, in consequence of which every year a prize of virtue was awarded to the woman declared by a jury of nobilities to be entitled to it. The reign of terror in 1793 interrupted the distribution of the prizes, but it was resumed again in 1804.

THE letter of Professor Goldwin Smith, replying to Disraeli's anonymous assault upon his character in "Lothair," has created a very decided sensation in London. The papers of June 8th, without exception have something to say of it. The *News* says coward is a word which is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but he has earned it in this case, and writhe and wriggle as he may he cannot escape the strong hand which brands him with it.

THE Louisville *Courier* of Monday says yesterday's Nashville *Banner* says: "A band of unknown men, in full Kuklux garb, approached a freight train on the Nashville and Decatur road, yesterday morning, while it was at a water tank beyond Elkmont, Ala., and told the conductor that if the engineer, Monte, continued to run on the road he would be killed. Fortunately Monte was not on the train, and we are glad the outrage did not occur this side of the State line."

FRANZ WINDHAUSEN, of Brunswick, Germany, has invented a machine for making ice without any chemicals. The process takes place in a cylinder, where the air is first powerfully condensed, then cooled by the admission of water, and finally expanded till its pressure is about equal to that of the atmosphere. This simple process leads to astounding results, for it lowers the temperature of the air to about 50 degrees Celsius, so that after the latter has been conducted in moderate quantities into a place through which water flows, this water is almost immediately turned into ice, of which enormous blocks may be thus obtained, if desired.

THE electric fluid has been playing a number of fatal freaks during the past week. Mr. William Johnson, of Montgomery, Alabama, was killed while standing in his house on Wednesday night last. The current, it is conjectured, came in through a window pane, which was covered with paper. His watch chain was melted by the heat. Hiram Hutchins, of Yorkville, South Carolina, was also killed while resting against the door of his house. Also, little Willie Newton was killed near Marietta, Ga. He was leaning against a chimney, and, although all the rest of the family were around him, none were hurt.

THE STORY which comes to us from the great fire at Constantinople of certain Turks who resignedly shut themselves up in their houses, believing that their hour had come, and so burned piously to death, is fairly capped by the recent sermon of a French priest. This excellent man, a few Sundays since, selected "Insurance against Fire" as his theme, and preached a discourse against it, as a flying in the face of heaven. "To insure one's property," he said, "O, my hearers, is a crime! Calamities of all sorts are chastisements from on high. If you insure your property you prevent God from punishing you should he see fit to do so!" This patron of Providence clearly got himself born in the wrong century.

THE introduction of Chinamen into Massachusetts to work in the shoe factories, the Boston *Post* asserts, is directly brought about by the violent measures which the trade organizations have seen fit to take to force respect for strikes and compel the regulation of business according to their ideas. The *Post* adds: "Combinations of workingmen for mutual assistance and improvement are worthy of encouragement and approbation; but when trades unions degenerate into bands of ruffians organized to beat innocent men who are willing to work when the union commands a strike, the sooner employers fill up their factories with non-union workmen, the better it will be for all parties. It is understood that the North Adams Chinamen are only on trial, but the experiment promises well."

PROFESSOR DR. FREDERICK RAUMER, who visited the United States about the year 1844, and wrote a short history of his stay, is still alive, having just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, in the full enjoyment of mental and physical health. Since the year 1811, he and Professor Leopold Non Ranke have been the chief luminaries in historical lore at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin. Among the numerous distinctions and congratulations received by Prof. Dr. Raumer on the above interesting occasion, was a personal visit from the Hon. Mr. G. Bancroft. His Majesty the King sent him, by the Minister of Instruction, Herr Von Meuhler, the decoration of the Eagle; the Crown Prince telegraphed from Carlsbad, and many deputations waited, in the course of the day, on the distinguished veteran *savant*.

IN Boston, the organization has been effected of a society called the "Women's Garden Homestead League," and a convention is to be held in a short time in the Melonson. The purpose of this organization is to secure a practical benefit to the workingwomen of that city by offering such of them as prefer more healthful and congenial occupation, homes and land, outside the municipality, which they may occupy and cultivate. The property it is proposed to obtain, either from a gift of the State, or from private liberality, and certainly there is no object which more thoroughly commends itself to the philanthropist than this scheme for the amelioration of the condition of needy workingwomen. Our shops and factories are now overstocked with girl operatives and at wages which barely seem to support existence. To open up a healthier and more appropriate way of earning a living will be a blessing to a vast number, and this is the above association's purpose.

A Texan Steer "Runs a Muck."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: It is so ordained that about every two months a bovine from Texas gets on a spree in the city and creates a big sensation. Yesterday morning one of these long-horned gentry had a high old time, and cut some pranks which were an honor to his species. The indications are that he broke loose from his pen out beyond the Brighton House, as the first heard of him was in that locality. He took things very quietly, however, in that locality, but as he advanced into the city his ire became aroused, and by the time he had circled around and struck Fifth street, in the neighborhood of Walnut, he was worked up to a fever heat. He came plunging along the street, his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, and at the point above designated ran over a little girl and gored her considerably. She was picked up and taken to Keeshan's drug store, where prompt aid was rendered her and she was sent to her home.

The infuriated beast continued on his course, encouraged to madness by the shouts and jeers of those upon the streets. At the Vine street crossing he made for a lady whose gaudy colors attracted his attention. The woman screamed and ran, but the beast ran her down, and made an ugly thrust at her. The pursued lady threw out her parasol in her fright, and his steership caught it on one of his horns and carried it off as a trophy. The lady escaped without injury. On went the gentleman from Texas. At Race street he ran over and trampled upon an old man named John Saunders, injuring him considerably. The animal then seemed to take it into his head to go down to the big picnic at Short's Grove, and he started at once for the landing. He retraced his steps, and down Main street he went with the speed of a quarter horse, clearing every thing before him. An immense crowd was at the landing waiting embarkation. The crowd saw him coming and cleared a passage for him. One or two persons were knocked down and run over, and it is related that one man was caught on the steer's horns and tossed several feet into the air. The ferocious brute headed straight for the river, and reaching it, plunged in up to his nose. There he stood glaring and frothing and slashing his tail, apparently enjoying a bath. The greatest excitement prevailed in the crowd. A number of brave men wanted to shoot him at once, but were prevented from doing so out of consideration for the crowd. The mad steer, leaving his pleasant quarters in the river, headed for the shore and dashed down Front street, making things lively as he went. Upon reaching Central avenue he entered the river again, and started for the Kentucky shore. The current carried him down, but he swam nobly and landed at Ludlow. Here a crowd was soon collected and the truculent brute was ended after a gentleman had emptied the contents of a revolver in his carcase.

Garroters on the Railroad.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

A few days ago a party of gentlemen, residing in Newport, gathered themselves together and went down the Kentucky Central Railroad as far as Butler upon a fishing excursion. They were jolly good fellows, fond of fun and frolic, and many was the prank they played upon each other while beyond the restraints of social life. After several days spent in enjoyments, of which fishing was the least, the party started upon its return. One member of the crowd, a practical joker and wag, named Winston, had laid himself out to such an extent during the trip that his fellows determined to get even with him in some way. Just before reaching the long tunnel back of Covington, Winston was observed to be sitting in the forward part of the car, either asleep or wrapped in the "solitude of his own originality." Some one proposed that when they entered the tunnel it would be a good idea to garrote him. The suggestion met with a prompt second, and as soon as the darkness of the long hole overshadowed everything the boys got ready to carry out their benevolent design. But Winsten was too smart to trust himself to them under such circumstances, and so quietly slid out of his seat and took a position in another part of the car. The "boys" hunted about until they thought they had reached the seat where they last saw him, and finding him all right, as they supposed, proceeded with the fun. But it happened then, as it has often happened before, that they got the wrong porcine by the articular pendage—it was a quiet, demure, old Christian gentleman upon whom they had laid their hands. They jammed the old man's hat over his eyes, choked him violently, and went through his pockets with great dexterity. Of course he was alarmed at the violent treatment, and shouted lustily for help, but the boys kept it up grandly. The whole car was in an uproar. When the train shot out into open day again, the true state of affairs was revealed to the practical jokers. They saw the mistake which they had made, and were profuse in their apologies, but it took a great many explanations to satisfy the poor victim and make the thing clear in his mind.

Lay Ministrations.

The New York *Standard* speaks as follows upon this subject with the recent address of the Bishop of Pittsburgh as text:

Bishop Kerfoot, in his address before the Fifth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, pointed to some excellent results springing from lay ministrations, and said that in the visits he is making in his diocese he often wishes to have some laymen with him. The Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, especially in Western Pennsylvania, occupies a very peculiar position, and in many places its services are unknown and its formula a tradition. Its trained ministers are few, and the small number of persons in large communities who prefer the Episcopal worship are badly served if served at all. Lay ministration has been a source of great benefit in that region, as the good works of good laymen are beneficial everywhere. No one can over-estimate the good he may do if he only tries to do good. Proselyting may not be a pursuit that many of us could commend, but works that are really good, especially those in which laymen can engage, are far above proselyting. Lay ministrations have a higher significance than even Bishop Kerfoot gave them—a significance that we all ought to see and feel more and more every day.

In this city there is much misery and needless suffering. It seems needless to offer men church services and tracts and and good books while they want bread in waiting for work. An empty stomach seldom takes kindly to doctrine. Even institutions like the Young Men's Christian Association fail of good in themselves to the classes that most need help, unless their ministrations extend out of themselves, and reach the internal wants of the sufferers by supplying the external. What we need all over this country are better organized efforts at improving the condition of the poor—a more earnest out-look lest capital trample upon labor and the degradation of the laboring man follow with a train of worse evils than we have ever known. We must make men good by making them happy; we must make them happy by giving them work to do and teaching them how to do it. In this there is a field for lay ministration unthought of by of the good Bishop whose words suggested these things to us, but quite as important in their way as the lay ministration he commands.

THE Portland *Argus* says: After a slight shower in the town of Cumberland, on Tuesday of last week, standing water was observed to be covered with a yellowish scum, resembling flower of sulphur in color and appearing like soap or grease on being rubbed in the hand. These appearances were observed throughout the neighborhood, but to what cause to be attributed is not known. Mr. A. Greely of that town brought us a phial of the scum, but we cannot decide what it is composed of. If a volcano was near, we should think it came from that—it may possibly be the pollen of flowers floating in the air, though it seems hardly credible that it could be abundant enough to produce the effect observed. We have not heard of similar indications in other places, which would be quite sure to occur if the latter were the cause.

Berthold Auerbach and the Customs Inspector.

Berthold Auerbach has just published an interesting reminiscence of travel on Austrian borders some quarter of a century ago. With a large party Auerbach was traveling by coach, in the year 1845, from Adorf to the Bohemian baths. On arriving at the border Custom House their passports were found all right, and the travelers were asked if they had anything about them liable to duty. Auerbach declared that he had brought with him only a hundred cigars for his use during a four weeks' sojourn in Marienbad. The customs official looked at him "with large eyes," stroked his moustache, right and left, between his forefinger and thumb, and hardly knew what to say next. A Prussian officer, one of the party, joked Auerbach about his honorable confession, but he replied that it was the first time he had crossed the Austrian borders, and he neither intended to smuggle or bribe. The officer shrugged his shoulders. The customs official came again to Auerbach and asked him, in a very good humored way: "Shall we open your trunk?" "Not necessary," he said; "I have a hundred cigars; I have five of them here in my pocket, and will pay duty on twenty-five times their weight." "That will be a long job," replied the official, "and in that case there will have to be so and so many official papers filled out." The Prussian officer then stepped up, saying to Auerbach, "You detain us; I know you will refund me the money," and then placed a coin in the official's hand. Auerbach's trunk was then passed unopened.

But the official did not forget his superior, and hinted, "It is also customary to give the Herr Inspector inside something." Every one then went into the bureau. There stood the official writing at his desk, and smoking a long pipe, complacently. Just beside his papers there stood a wooden bowl, filled with very fine sand (which is used all over Germany instead of blotting paper.) Into this sand each traveler now laid a piece of money; while the Herr Inspector wrote and smoked just as if he saw nothing. The party then passed on into Bohemia. Auerbach was then publishing his calendar, entitled "Der Gevattersmann," which was printed and issued at Carlsruhe, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and to this he sent the story, as it was fresh on his mind. He specified the date and place, and vouched for the truth of what he related. At that time the press was subjected to strict censorship, and Auerbach's story had to pass under the criticism of Ministerial Councillor Zell, who struck the whole story out from beginning to end. Metternich was then in power in Austria, and to have published it would have caused great displeasure. Auerbach never forgot the incident, however, and he gives it now as a characteristic of the pre-1848 period in Germany.

"Si Vis Pacem Pava Bellum."

At a meeting held in Monroeville, Patton township, of this county, the "old soldiers" with quite a number of young men who "heard not the roar of battle in the late war," organized a military company for the purpose of drilling and generally preparing for any "*onpleasantness*" which may arise in the course of events in this section of the universe. The company will be known as the Allegheny Zouaves, and following is a list of the officers chosen: Captain, Wm N. Haymaker, formerly of Col. Hays' Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant, Alf. Job, a veteran of Dick Coulter's "Old Eleventh," who after being severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, was captured and confined for eleven months amidst the horrors of Andersonville; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Treber, formerly of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; Orderly Sergeant, John Swager, formerly of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Swager is a general favorite with the members, and should any vacancies occur in the "shoulder strap" portion of the Company, he will soon be in possession of a pair of those articles himself.

The Company is filling up fast, as the character and ability of the officers chosen warrant a pleasant time to those who may enroll themselves therein.

It has been proposed to vote in a few of the old citizens of this section as honorary members of the Company, and as the GAZETTE has been our stand-by for the last twenty-five years, we shall take pleasure in making her one of the number.

Yours, respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

An Oil Romance.

There is a young lady in Cleveland, the only child of a bankrupt Syracuse, N. Y., merchant, who is now supporting her parents in affluence on a small fortune she made in the Venango oil region. When misfortune overtook her parents—that was in 1866—and she saw her father whom she fondly loved, bending under the weight of want and declining health, she secretly resolved that with her own fair hands she would earn a competence for his declining years. With that thought pervading her whole being and in full possession of her faculties, she provided herself with male attire, severed the beautiful locks which had been the pride and the admiration of numerous beaux, stained her face and hands to the bronze color of a farmer boy, and with a small sum of money which she realized from the sale of her trinkets, she made her way to Pioneer run, where, under the name of Billy McGee she soon ingratiated herself into the good-will of a crew of drillers, who first learned her to turn a drill, and then secured her a position on a drilling well. From drilling for wages, she went to drilling for small working interests, by which she became owner of interests in several fair wells. Having accumulated a little money she ventured to put down a well on her own account, succeeded, tried another, again succeeded, and at the end of two years, she left Shamburgh with $13,000, retired to Cleveland, provided a good home for her profits, resumed female attire, and now, with hands and feet enlarged by toil, she passes in her promenade the worthless butterflies of fashion, with a proud consciousness of her superior worth.—*Pleasantville Gaslight.*

The Street Trees in Paris.

All the boulevards of Paris are planted with trees, many of which were, however, destroyed during the revolution of 1848. New trees were therefore planted, and their growth fostered with amount of skillful attention that has produced astonishing results, when the natural disadvantages are taken into consideration. The trees are planted in loam that has been previously mixed with sand, and transported to the city. This is contained in large receptacles, lined with brick, sunk below the surface of the foot way, and coated over with cement, so as to render them impervious. They form, in fact, gigantic flower pots, and into them are conducted the roof drains of each house block, from which the earth derives its water supply. These basins or flower pots are built of capacity sufficient to admit the roots of the trees. An ornamental circular iron grating, set flush with the footway, is placed over these basins and around the trunks of the trees. This admits air for the proper support of the roots. The roots of the trees are thus removed from the deleterious influences of escaping street gas and the poisonous emanations from sewers, causes which are well known to have destroyed the vegetation in the streets of many cities.

THE Philadelphia *Press* takes the right view of the case, when it says:

A strong movement is being developed in the western counties of the State, having for its object the creation of a third party. It claims ostensibly to be a move for the reformation of the Republican party and the nomination of an honest ticket. If this in reality is its aim, the means used to secure the end are not those of honest reformers. To be sincere, the effort must be made within and not outside of its limits. The Republican party, unlike the Democracy, is not so corrupt as to require outside influences for its purification. Nor does it move towards reform on the principle of secession.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Tariff and Tax Bill Considered Without Action. HOUSE: Organization of Department of Internal Revenue—Interesting Episode Between Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Butler.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the United States and Bermuda Islands; also, the bill to authorize a direct sub-marine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendment, the bill relative to the unlawful certification of checks by officers of National Banks.

Mr. NYE called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arksnsas to the Pacific coast, by Southern route. The bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, and extends the time for the construction of the road so the Company can obtain the right of way through the Indian Territory. The bill was discussed and laid aside.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, etc. The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read.

The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained. The House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate committee proposes to repeal all of them, except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

The next three sections of the bill, inserted by the committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read. They provide for the repeal, after May 1st, 1871, of all special taxes, except those upon brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco; also, that the several taxes on sales be repealed except such as are by law now paid by stamps; also, repealing taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits; also, repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and special tax on boats, barges, flats, on legacies and successions, on passports and on gross receipts.

Sections were agreed to repealing, after October 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, on receipts for any sum of money or in payment for any debt, and also stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish; further, that no stamp shall be required upon transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security; also, that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of proprietary stamps. Also, allowing the removal of lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers from the place of manufacture for foreign importation without payment of tax or affixing stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section, which as amended by Mr. SAWYER, was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States, until June 13, 1872, making the penalty double the amount of tax and in no case less than five dollars.

The income tax sections were then discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the retention of the tax and Mr. CORBETT against it.

The bill was laid over as unfinished business for Thursday.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communication and proposals he had received for the constructing of ocean steamships for the trans-Atlantic mail service, etc.

The Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Council Bluffs was passed, with an amendment requiring the construction of spans three hundred feet in width.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of the State University. Passed—83 to 76.

Mr. SCHENCK, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill changes the Bureau of Internal Revenue into a Department, the Commissioner to be the head, at a salary of $8,000 per annum; also allows an Assistant Commissioner, salary $4,500; three heads of divisions, salaries $3,000; ninety-five male and fifty female clerks, twenty-five supervisors, salaries $3,000, and assistant supervisors not exceeding twenty-five at not over eight dollars per day. The bill also provides for revenue gaugers, assessors and collectors. The number of assistant assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner is further required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of service of assessments which have been made or may hereafter be made by the repeal of any portion of internal taxes. The bill reduces the employes about one-third, repudiates entirely the system of informers, spies, moieties, &c.

Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to.

The bill to pay the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362, interest due the States of Massachusetts and Maine on money expended in the war of 1812, was discussed and passed—101 to 61.

Mr. VANHORN introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Echo City to the mouth of Cottonwood Canon, Utah, which was referred.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, made a report and asked it be presented and the resolution laid on the table. So ordered.

The House, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded to business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

Message from the Senate requesting a Conference Committee on the Currency bill. Agreed to.

Veto of the President of the bill for the renewal of a patent to Rollin White for improvement in pistols.

In the discussion which took place on the veto—which was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Laflin, Hoar and Kellogg, in support of the veto, and by Messrs. Jenckes and Butler, (Mass.) against it—an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point order made by Mr. FARNSWORTH, that Mr. Butler was the paid counsel of Rollin White, the beneficiary under the bill. He declared that it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of two thousand dollars.

Mr. BUTLER asserted there was no such evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH affirmed there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the Clerk's desk, but its reading had been objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—There is no such evidence—never can be and never will be.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

Mr. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the extension of the patent on this floor. I say I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The statutes of the United States declare a member of Congress who receives any fee for matter pending before Congress, or in any of the departments, commits a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment, and it is in evidence the member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I do not give away to the abuse of a man who has more beard than brains.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort—as good as the member is capable of making. The member can curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that the gentleman, the member from Massachussetts, has no right to advocate a claim here for a fee of two thousand dollars.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Illinois the question of a member's interests in a matter before the House is invariably left to that member's own sense of propriety.

Mr. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents, to show that Mr. Butler had received a fee of two thousand dollars.

The time for which Mr. Butler had the floor having expired, Mr. ELDRIDGE asked that the time be extended. It was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country wanted to know all about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read, which directs that no member shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in the utmost stringency, it would not prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts debating the question. The rule was limited entirely to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be the conscience-keeper of members.

Mr. JENCKES having four minutes time left said he would give it to Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not ask half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand the statement of the member from Illinois as malicious, false and infamous. [Sensation.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

Mr. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees paid me in January, 1869, when I argued the case before the Supreme Court, where my brief is filed. It was for counsel fees and nothing else.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to be read at the Clerk's desk.

The paper was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared Mr. Butler had written to the Commissioner of Patents, suggesting the patent should not be extended without examination, and that he had received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sought the floor, but Mr. JENCKES insisted on the previous question.

The House, however, being in the humor to enjoy and encourage the scene, refused to second the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor. He said there were two facts prominent in the matter. The first was that in 1867 there was pending an application from Rollin White for an extension of his patent; that the fact became known to the member from Massachusetts, and he volunteered to protest against it. Whether that was for the purpose of courting an offer for counsel fees he did not know. The second fact was that when White filed his schedule of expenditures in 1869, in order to show that he had not made as much out of the patent as he should, he entered as one item of expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees. He would state further that the member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of Rollin White, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so it might appear he did something in the law court towards earning his $2,000. But he (Mr. Farnsworth) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of White in paying the $2,000 was, and what was it, if not the $2,000, that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent! The member had spoken of length of beard, and he (Mr. Farnsworth) had told him then, as he did now, that long or short, no member of Congress should with his knowledge steal under the shadow of his beard. No member of Congress should with his knowledge perpetrate a fraud like this on the people of the United States, whose interests would be violated, as he (Mr. Butler) had said in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents by the reissue of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1869, he said the reissue of this patent would be subversive of the interests of the Government; but a fee of $2,000 changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath, and forgetting the interests of the United States, advocated the reissue of the patent and advised the patentee to make an assignment of his interest to the Government, when the evidence was that he had assigned it long before to Smith & Wesson, and therefore he had no right to assign it to the Government. And yet the plea of the member from Massachusetts was that the advice was worth $2,000, and that White gave him $2,000 for it. That was too thin a gauze, too thin a veil, too shallow a pretense. He believed the House and the country would arraign the member from Massachusetts for being on both sides of the question—first on one side and then on the other side for a fee.

The Speaker here called Mr. Farnsworth to order.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that such language ought not to be heard in these halls.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had finished, and moved the previous question.

Several murmurs of disapproval showed the House did not relish the idea of shutting off further discussion.

The Speaker asked Mr. Farnsworth whether he insisted on his demand.

Mr. FARNSWORTH withdrew it.

Mr. BUTLER replied to Mr. Farnsworth, and as he was speaking the members gathered round him, so that his remarks as times were very indistinctly heard by the reporters. He denied having manifested any interest in the bill before the House in the way of forwarding its passage, and appealed to the chairman of the Committee on Patents and members generally to bear him out in that denial. He explained that in 1867 he was applied to by certain gentlemen in his town, interested in the manufacture of arms, and who thought that in a contract they were about to enter into with the Government they might interfere with Rollin White's patent, to watch any application that might be made for the extension of that patent, and he had therefore written to the Commissioner of Patents, stating three reasons which rendered it for the interest of the Government that the claim for extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it, nor had anything further to do with it, further than that. But in 1868, while he was home on vacation, Rollin White came to him and said there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States that had been once argued before the Court and then stood for reargument; that his counsel was sick and he wished him to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it. He also attended the argument. For that he had on the 29th of January, 1869, received $2,000. There had been then no application pending before Congress for extending the patent to his knowledge, and he had not known there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, never would he argue a case as that case was argued, and was perfectly safe from ever receiving a fee of $2,000. [Laughter.] He further explained it was after the bill had gone to the President that White came to him and said there was opposition to it, because it was made to appear it would interfere with the Government, and then he told him he could obviate that by filing in the Patent Office a release to the United States. He had heard this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice, aided by weakness, was contemptible. But there had been now presented before the country the singular spectacle of an attempted arraignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares, in the manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated the limit of parliamentary debate was being encroached upon.

Mr. BUTLER paused, looked at the Speaker as if wondering at the interruption, and inquired, in a manner that brought the House down in roar of laughter, whether it was a message from the Senate. Resuming his remarks he said: I repeat that a prepared blow, aimed at a man unprepared, is the blow of a coward and an assassin—everywhere a great truth in ethics, to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there be any man here who thinks I have been in any way false to my people, I invoke a vote of censure from the House. He added that he had not sought this controversy. It was well known there was a very great difference of feeling between himself and his assailant, but he (Mr. Butler) had never intruded that difference on the House, and had never brought his personal quarrels before the House. He had endeavored to keep what he said within exact parliamentary language. As to the insinuation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely as a pretence to obtain a fee, he could only say, "Oh! father Abraham! what these Christians are whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others!"

Mr. Butler took his seat and the House was gradually restored to order.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and it was rejected—yeas 12, nays 168.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company, was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution in regard to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California was concurred in—94 to 73.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of Chas. Cooper and others was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States were considered.

Mr. JUDD moved to concur.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—78 to 96.

Without disposing of Mr. Judd's motion the House adjourned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican State Convention—Present Officers Nominated for Re-election—Congressional Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, W. VA., June 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled in Parkersburg this morning at ten o'clock. The attendance was very large, and much enthusiasm was manifested. General Ruffner, of Kanawha, was temporary chairman, and Dr. Chase, of Putnam, Secretary.

Thomas Swann, of Kanawha, formerly Colonel in the rebel army, but who has acted with the Republicans since the close of the war, made a speech of half an hour, appealing to the Republicans to be magnanimous to the rebels, and declared if this was done they would co-operate with the party. The Convention took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30 P. M. The Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers: President—Hon. Robt. S. Brown, of Jackson, and a number of Vice Presidents from different sections of the State. Secretary—W. P. Hubbard, of Wheeling. President Brown was conducted to the chair and addressed the Convention in a brief speech.

Hon. C. D. Hubbard, from Committee on Platform, submitted a majority report which fully endorsed the Representatives in the last session of the Legislature, recognizing the right of each individual to think, speak and vote according to his best judgment and the dictates of his own conscience.

A resolution was adopted favoring the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed on the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty directs and consistent with the safety of the loyal people, and recommending such legislation as may be necessary to carry it out. The whole State ticket was re-nominated. Gov. Stevenson was called for and made a brief speech. After a little business was transacted, the Convention at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

The Congressional Conventions for the First and Second Districts were held immediately after. General Goff was nominated for Congress from the First District and Mr. McGrew from the Second District.

Great Base Ball Excitement—Athletics vs. Red Stockings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The news of the victory of the Red Stockings over the Athletics of Philadelphia produced great excitement here. During the progress of the game the newspaper offices were thronged and as the game approached a close the people were in the streets by thousands. As the returns came in from time to time applause followed and when the final result was announced men swung their hats and cheers went up as enthusiastic as ever distinguished favorable election returns.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The game between the Red Stockings and Athletics resulted as follows:

Red Stockings	2	2	7	5	3	4	2	0	2	—27
Athletics	7	4	1	3	1	1	4	4	0	—25

Fifteen to twenty thousand people were present.

—Jacob Thompson, a well-known farmer of Clermont county, Ohio, was accidentally shot by a neighbor last Saturday and will probably die.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Attorney General—New York Canal Enlargement—Mediation in Cuban-Spanish Affairs—Committee Investigation—Agricultural Report, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1870.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Although the Senate Committee on Judiciary have determined to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Akerman as Attorney General, at the President's request no action will be taken until the arrival of that gentleman. On Wednesday last the President telegraphed to Mr. Akerman to come to Washington, but it appears the dispatch failed to reach him. Yesterday he again telegraphed and received a reply from Athens, Georgia, from Akerman, stating that he would leave immediately for Washington. In regard to various statements concerning the withdrawal of Akerman's name from the Senate, the President has no such intention at present. In conversation, he mentions his readiness to give attention to the statements of Senators respecting any Minister he may appoint, and if satisfied with the force of the objections, would withdraw the name; but in making appointments to fill this or any other vacancy, would always act independently. The President has the highest opinion of Mr. Akerman's capabilities for office. After Akerman arrives he will have an opportunity to make the necessary explanation. Although there is some opposition to his confirmation, its strength is greatly exaggerated, and unless more serious objections are urged, he has every prospect of success. According to the opinions of leading Senators there is no foundation for most of the statements of the opposition. Some of the Southern Senators are greatly misrepresented.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Mr. Akerman as Attorney General, but without any special recommendation.

CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The report of the House select Committee on the charges made by Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, says in their judgment Representatives Fitch and McCormick stand completely exonerated from all charge or suspicion or even complicity in any scheme for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influences. While the Committee consider the correspondent of the *Evening Post* not without fault, they are also of opinion his fault is not of such a flagrant character as to justify expulsion from the gallery, or even to warrant any form of resolutions of censure.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided to report favorably on Bennett's bill to enlarge the Erie Canal and ultimately make it free from tolls. The bill involves a guarantee of interest on the bonds amounting to nine millions of dollars, with provisions for their payment, principal and interest, out of the tolls. The Committee will ask that the bill be set for consideration some time after the first of January next.

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS ABROAD.

It is proposed to enact some legislation empowering the Executive to put a stop to the outrages practiced upon American citizens and American property, and at the same time invite the co-operation of other nations in seeing that the prosecution of hostilities be according to the recognized laws of war. The Senate Judiciary Committee will report at the earliest moment, and press action on it at once.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows the acreage of winter wheat nearly five per cent behind last year, while the quality of the grain is superior. Winter barley is about as last year and the spring sowing has been increased. The acreage of oats has been increased. Grasses are generally flourishing. Fruits promise abundance. The cotton acreage is materially increased in every State and the crop generally growing well.

FRUIT DISTILLATION REGULATIONS.

The revised regulations concerning distillation from fruit allows the distiller to give bond in double the amount of tax on brandy still capable of producing in thirty days, but the bond shall not be less than $500. The distiller is also taxed fifty dollars annually.

LAND SCHEDULE.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Affairs has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, a schedule of tracts embracing in the aggregate 144,481 acres, selected in the district of Council Bluffs, as inuring to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

TREASURY ORDER.

Secretary Boutwell this morning issued an order forbidding any person not connected with the Treasury Department entering rooms where money is counted or handled.

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of seventy-three midshipmen to be ensigns, and seventy-one ensigns to be masters in the navy.

NOT ENTERTAINED.

The question of a change in our mission to Britain has not been entertained by the government.

Y. M. C. A.

International Convention at Indianapolis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—The International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. convened at the Academy of Music this morning at 10 o'clock. W. E. Dodge, of New York, the first Vice President of the last Convention, who should have presided at the temporary organization, being absent, Mr. J. S. McLean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was appointed temporary chairman, and H. Beach, Jr., of Rhode Island, temporary Secretary. The Rev. H. A. Edson, of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, led the Convention in prayer. After the singing of a hymn and reading of a portion of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Holliday, of the Methodist church of Indianapolis, special prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Barnitz, of West Virginia, for the preservation of the life and health of the President of the Convention last year. Committees on credentials, temporary business and permanent organization were then appointed, the latter committee consisting one from each State and province represented. A resolution was adopted making all members of the press present, all the clergymen of Indianapolis, and all clergymen present from other sections, and members of the Y. M. C. A. present who are not delegates, corresponding members of the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent organization reported the following officers, which were unanimously elected: President, John S. McLean, Halifax, Novia Scotia; Vice Presidents, Col. S. S. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., Rev. C. H. Spaulding, Rhode Island, H. J. Cowles, Wisconsin, J. W. Ray, Indiana, Geo. H. Steuart, Pennsylvania, Jno. H. Chase, Ohio, C. E. Chichester, South Carolina, Andrew Chase, Maine, A. Whitney, California, B. T. Jacobs, Illinois, Jno. C. Bartram, West Virginia, Rev. Geo. Douglas, Montreal, and Geo. Hargen, Toronto; Secretaries, R. H. Higby, of New York, A. F. Bell, Minnesota, C. G. Warsley, of Michigan.

The balance of the morning session was devoted to devotional exercises. The formal reception of the delegates will take place to-night, at which meeting Governor Baker will preside and welcome addresses will be made on the part of the State and city authorities and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The Convention this P. M. was principally occupied in the discussion of the question, "Have any associations declined, and if so, what is the cause?" The discussion was participated in by delegates from all sections of the country.

The reception of delegates to-night at the Academy of Music was the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed here. The hall was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Governor Baker presided and welcomed the delegates to the State in a short address. The anthem "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was then sung by a choir, consisting of all the leading church choirs of the city, under the leadership of Prof. Black. Prayer was then made by Rev. Dr. Dobinson, of the M. E. Church, and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Sloss, of the Presbyterian church of this city, after which addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Macauley on behalf of the city, Rev. Dr. Dayon on behalf of the churches, and Rev. J. B. Brandt on behalf of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association. Responses were made by Hon. J. S. McLean, of Halifax, Hon. G. H. Stuartz, of Philadelphia, and H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. During the exercises the choir sung the anthems, "The Heavens are Telling," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and the Welcome Hymn.

There are between six and seven hundred regular and corresponding delegates present, and a number more are expected to arrive on to-night's trains. Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have opened offices in the hall for the accommodation of delegates.

Trial of Fenian Raiders.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 22.—The United States Circuit Court opened to-day, Judge Woodruff presiding, and Wm. Dorsheimer, District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor of Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before it many army officers and citizens but has found no bills. Forty know-nothing witnesses are here from Malone alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have subpoenaed all who know nothing, and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Gleason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodruff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwelt upon the necessity of a vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws, as the raids upon Canada, a friendly power, were villainous and criminal. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others are, so far, *non est*. It is understood that Starr will demand an immediate trial. The others will waive a trial till the October term at Albany.

BUFFALO, June 22.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, at Canandaigua has indicted Gen. Starr for violation of the neutrality laws. The case is set for Monday. Indictments will also be found against Donnelly, Gleason and Fitzpatrick.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Times* says the effect of the draught in France is exaggerated. The crop is expected to be scarcely one-third short of the average yield.

The deaths by the accident on the Great Western Railway now number seventeen. Thomas Marshall, of Kirkshall, who was badly wounded, died to-day. Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All the injured are now doing well, except one, who it is thought cannot recover.

A collision occurred to-day between two excursion trains near New Castle. Several persons were injured, two badly, but none killed.

The Baptist Association met at Leicester to observe the Centennial Anniversary. Leading divines of the denomination were present and the proceedings were deeply interesting.

Mr. Peele, one of the parties involved in the Boulton and Park scandal, is dead.

A crowded meeting was held at Exeter Hall last night in favor of a prohibition liquor law.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 22.—All the Spanish and foreign members of the Masonic order arrested for attending a meeting of the lodge have been released on giving bail to appear for trial at the summons of the military.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 15th state the Governor has issued a proclamation placing the Island again under the protection of Denmark.

Several violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Windward Island on the 9th. At Guadalupe a tidal wave covered a great extent of land and suddenly receded, dragging vessels far to sea.

The steamer Dacia grounded in Kingston (Jamaica) harbor, and is being lightened.

News from Havti and St. Domingo is unimportant.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—New evidence of the conspiracy against the State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several additional arrests were made.

Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England and will be the guest of the corporation of Liverpool on Friday next and remain in that city until Monday, receiving during his stay a banquet, addresses and other honors.

ROME.

ROME, June 22.—Archbishops Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, fearlessly denounce infallibility in the Ecumenical Council.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamer Cambria has been signalled at Moville.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10½, New Orleans 10¾; sales of 10,000 bales. White wheat 10s 9d@10s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 1d@9s 2d; winter 9s 10d@9s 11d. western flour 24s 3d. Corn—No. 2 31s 6d@31s 9d; Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 11s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon—55s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib common. Rosin 5s. Refined petroleum 1s 6⅜d. Tallow firmer, not higher at 45s 9d. Linseed oil firmer no higher. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Calcutta linseed 63s 6d@64s.

LONDON, June 22.—*Evening.*—Consols: for money, 92⅝; on account, 92⅝@92¾; American securities steady: '62, 90¼; '65, 89⅝; '67, 88¾. Ten-Forties, 87¾. Eries, 19¾; Illinois, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½. Stocks dull.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—Bonds closed firm at 96⅛@96¼.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse closed declining.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum quiet.

HARVE, June 22.—Cotton flat at 11s.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamboat Race Against Time—The J. M. White's Time, in 1844, Beaten Over an Hour.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Capt. Tom Leathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon. The following are items taken from her log:

To Natchez, seventeen hours fifty-two minutes; Vicksburg, twenty-six hours; Memphis, two days, nine hours, forty minutes; Cairo, three days, four hours, thirty-five minutes; St. Louis, three days, twenty-two hours, thirty minutes.

The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated J. M. White in 1844, which was three days, twenty-three hours, nine minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which run this river during the past quarter of a century have attempted to do it. There has been great excitement among the steamboatmen and citizens generally all day in regard to this race, and when the Natchez touched the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd who were very joyous over the great victory. Large amounts of money changed hands on the result. W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, passenger on the Natchez, who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts the passage was made in three days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes, the difference between Cairo and this point.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement Exercises of the PITTSBURGH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will take place in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, June 23d, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door. je23

☞ THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of candidates for admission to the High School will commence on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 A. M., in the Grant School Building, corner of Grant street and Strawberry Alley.

Candidates must present a certificate, signed by a School Director that they are actual residents of the City of Pittsburgh.

By order of the Central Board of Education,
je23 JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

☞ THE COLORED CITIZENS OF the EIGHTH WARD, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet the OSSOWATTOMY CLUB at the MILLER STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 23d, 1870, at 8½ o'clock, to transact business of importance.

By order of Chairman,
je23 JOHN W. LITTLE.

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GRAYS,
PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1870.

☞ A GENERAL MEETING of the DUQUESNE GRAYS will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
je23:y26 J. J. ALBEITS, Secretary.

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.

OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET. Residence, 162 Fremont St., Allegheny. je23:y36

JOS. M. GAZZAM. JOHN SHANNON. WM. H. LOWE.

Jos. M. Gazzam & Co.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW, Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. OFFICE, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. je23:y100

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
je23:y90 PITTSBURGH.

LONDON CRACKERS.

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At 3 o'clock P. M., will be offered on the premises at Public Sale, the RESIDENCE of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH TIERNAN, dec'd.

The property fronts 70 feet on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, and runs back 240 feet to Water street. There is erected thereon a most comfortable Dwelling, with 11 rooms, ante-rooms, bath house, large attic, &c.; cellars under the whole house for coal, spring house, wash house, wine cellars, &c. There is also a large Brick Stable on the rear end of the lot, with every convenience for horses, cows, carriages, &c.

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Two House Carpenters.
Apply to
JAMES RITCHIE,
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WANTED.—A few day boaders at 75 Fourth avenue.

WANTED.—A few BOARDERS wanted at 218 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City. 6-17

WANTED.—2 COACH PAINTERS at McKELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 89 Third Avenue. From $18 to $20 per week will be paid. 6-20

WANTED.—Experienced Agents to travel and sell Patent Rights by counties for an article just patented. Will be wanted in every family. Address A. M., Box 533, Pittsburgh. 6-18

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A second-hand
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5 to 6 feet bed and 18 to 24 inch swing. Address
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Coat and Pant Makers,
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Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
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TO-LET.—STORE ROOM.

A first-class STORE ROOM and cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with shelving and counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Enquire at
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TO-LET.—A good, two story BRICK DWELLING, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements. Also, large Lot and good Brick Stable, situate fronting on the Park, No. 164 North Avenue. Rent reasonable. Apply at No. 41 Ohio street, Allegheny. je8:y22

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Two Drays, a Cart, and a Set of Harness,
All in good order. Inquire at office of
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FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 106 feet in depth, with stabling; fronting on a forty feet street, one-half square back of Pennsylvania avenue, Twentieth ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue. jul8-WFM

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18 LOTS, ½ acre each in orchard of large bearing Apple, Peach and Pear Trees.

5 LOTS, having a fine view of the cities. Price $400 to $600 each.

1 HOUSE AND LOT, full of choice bearing fruit. Price $975.

1 LARGE NEW COTTAGE, 9 rooms, wide hall, front and side porticos, 2 cellars, 2 large cisterns, good well of water at back door, carriage house and stable, grapes bearing, young orchard bearing, finest view of the cities and rivers, opposite mouth of Penn street, Mt. Washington, with 1 acre. Price $6,500. Or 2 acres more of fine orchard can be had with it. Within fifteen minutes walk of Incline. Enquire of
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je4:y1-STTH

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85 bags Barley;
2,000 feet inch Cedar Boards,
To arrive by rail, for sale by
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COTTON.—17 bales in store, for sale by
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅛@96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112⅛@112¼.

THE CHINESE continue to pour into the country. They make a good class of laborers, but at the rate of immigration the market will soon be overstocked with them. But few have pushed their way east of Omaha.

WILL he or will he not be confirmed is the important question of the hour, with newspaper correspondents regarding Mr. Akerman, the newly appointed Attorney General. It is highly probable that he will be confirmed.

THE mild mannered Indians of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes are on the war path, committing all sorts of depredations. A little more of Sheridan and less talk of peace would be wholesome about this time. The effect of articles in behalf of poor Mr. Lo and family, encouraging him to do all sorts of wicked things to perplex the administration, published in the *Post*, which has large circulation in the tribes, is commencing to be felt.

THE *Commercial* calls on the Republicans of the Erie-Crawford district to stand by George K. Anderson "for he will prove a capable and faithful representative." Cool! Mr. Anderson will fully appreciate the endorsement, but lest vanity should get the better of him, we would advise that he continue in his efforts to establish his claims as a resident of his district; to account for the scrap of financial paper held in Harrisburg, for the sake of his handsome autograph; to explain his course last winter in engineering the bolt on the Treasurership; to make good his record as a Republican, and to soften the points of the Pipe bill swindle story. In doing all these things Mr. Anderson will have occupation enough until Monday next, when, in all probability, the people of Crawford will vote to allow him plenty of time for meditation in the retiracy of private life.

THE comprehensive bill of amnesty, introduced in Congress by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, will meet with the cordial endorsement of all good citizens. The feeling of animosity left by the war to poison the minds of the people of one section against those of the other has almost entirely died out, and the victors and the vanquished mingle together as of yore in brotherhood and fellowship. The sooner all disabilities are removed and the Southern people are made feel that the union of States maintained at such fearful cost, also implies a union of hearts and hands and interests, the better for the common welfare. It is easier to forgive than to entertain malice; and forgiveness is more pleasant and pays better. That will be a happy day when the bitter feelings engendered by the war are eradicated from the American heart and we all stand solidly and closely cemented together and thrive, push and prosper as an united and happy people. We hope Congress in its wisdom will pass the general act of amnesty and thus make another step towards securing union and harmony in all parts of the land.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

As our County Committee has asked the people once more to pass upon the question of adopting the Crawford county system, and as the Committee has been much blamed by those who are getting up a Free Love call because they did not establish the Crawford county system this year, without submitting it to the people, we propose to show that, only two years ago, this system was submitted to the Republicans of this county and that they refused to adopt it.

The whole matter having been so recently acted on by the people, the source of all power, it was manifestly improper to ask, much less to expect, the County Committee to deliberately set the popular verdict aside.

On the 12th of February, 1868, the Republican County Committee met, and called a county convention to meet on March 2d, following, to elect delegates to the State Convention. We extract the following from the minutes:

> A discussion took place on the question as to whether the delegate or Crawford county system should be adopted at the primary elections, which terminated by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Gen. A. L. Pearson, C. W. McHenry, and W. N. Ogden, to correspond with other county committees as to the mode of carrying on elections and report at a subsequent meeting.
>
> The Committee then adjourned to February 19th, when the following proceedings took place:
>
> *Resolved*, That the manner of making nominations hereafter by the Republican party be referred to the primary meetings on the 29th of February—said primary meetings to instruct their delegates in what manner the future nominations should be made—whether by popular vote or by electing delegates.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Republican voters of each district that they instruct their delegates to the March Convention as to whether the nominations shall hereafter be made by popular vote or by the delegate system.

The Convention met on the 2nd of March, and Gen. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee previously appointed on the subject, by the County Committee, submitted a paper giving the fullest details of the Crawford county system. In the course of the proceedings of the Convention we find the following paragraph:

> Mr. McCarthy stated that as a part of the business of the Convention was to take into consideration the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county, he would move that the matter be referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to submit a report to the Convention.
>
> Agreed to, and Messrs W. C. McCarthy, David Holmes, J. E. McKelvey, G. R. Pearson, Jno. G. Conner, G. Y. McKee and Theo. H. Tower were appointed.
>
> The majority of this committee reported as follows:
>
> *Resolved*, That the delegate system be continued.
>
> The minority report was as follows:
>
> *Resolved*, That all nominations hereafter shall be by popular vote.

The majority of this Committee who thus reported in favor of continuing the delegate system, consisted of Mr. David Holmes, from the rural part of the city, and Messrs. Coulter, Conner, and Tower, from the country. The minority, who favored the Crawford county system, consisted of Messrs McKelvey, Pearson and McCarthy—all from the city.

The two resolutions being before the Convention, Mr. Watson (of Bellevue) and Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the delegate system, and Mr. McDonald, Mr. McKelvy, Mr. McBrier and Mr. F. C. Negley spoke for the Crawford county system. The debate was lively and the discussion thorough; and finally a motion was made by Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, to lay the whole matter on the table. The friends of the delegate system all voted for this motion, and the friends of the Crawford county system against it, and the result was an overwhelming vote in its favor. We well remember the scene; and we should judge, by the vote, that at least two-thirds of the Convention voted, at that time, against the Crawford county system.

This was only two years ago. It may be that, within that time, the views of the people have changed; but if so it is but fair to give them the opportunity of saying so. It would never do to take such a change for granted, without some evidence to sustain it. The County Committee having received no evidence of such a change of sentiment, did not dare to set the already expressed will of the people at naught by introducing a system they had so lately and so signally refused to approve; but they have, very properly, submitted the matter anew to their judgment. The whole matter is now in the hands of the people themselves. It is a matter which eminently belongs to them to settle, and by their decision every good Republican will be willing to abide.

SECRETARY FISH.

The New York *Standard* says it has made patient inquiry into the endless assaults upon Mr. Hamilton Fish, to discover what is really the matter with him, and finds that he has written the bravest and sturdiest State paper that was ever sent by an American Minister to a Foreign Secretary, and yet the writer of the letter to Mr. Thornton on the Alabama claims, is accused of truckling to Foreign powers.

Mr. Fish has also been accused of allowing the Spanish gun-boats to leave, and of being over zealous in interfering in the Fenian affair, yet in the first case he only acted upon a decision of the United States Court, and in the latter followed a precedent set by Mr. Seward, which gained that gentleman honor and approbation. Besides these the *Standard* says:

> "There are other charges against Mr. Fish, which we regret we cannot deny. He is accused of being a gentleman, and unfortunately has high social position in New York, and is cursed with ancestors who did good patriotic service in the older days, and is burdened with a generous, easy fortune, and has the mischievous habit of going to church and doing good works, and being civil and kind to his neighbors and to those who seek him. He has the painful habit of minding his own business—of so thoroughly minding it that he is never seen by the country except as Secretary of State."

This is unfortunately the case and it is just such charges which seem to be the most damning that can be brought against a public man holding office under a Republican government. Mr. Borie was a gentleman guilty of most of these crimes, and General Grant being new in office had not yet begun to understand the reason of the attacks which were made upon him by the jealous conductors of unprincipled journals and so was influenced to allow that gentleman to return to the retirement which he loved and which he had only left for the public good. There is a great outcry constantly raised against the unprincipled character of office holders, but it is almost certain to be directed against any honest, honorable gentleman who does come before the public in an official capacity and attends to his own business and to nothing else. Mr. Fish has conducted the foreign policy of his government with a dignity and reserve equal to the most polished diplomatists at the head of any European government. He has shown an address and culture which might well serve as an argument against Mr. Jenckes' proposed changes in the civil service system were they not so rare, and has besides given a tone to the social life at the Capital, which is charming to his cultivated countrymen and must be numbered as not the least among the crimes of which he stands accused. It is unfortunate that he is only too anxious to return to that life of retirement and privacy of which he was so great an ornament and from which he came so reluctantly. President Grant may easily find a man of ability or refinement, or perhaps of Statesmanship equal to that of Mr. Fish, but hardly one in whom are so harmoniously combined all those attributes as they are in the present Secretary of State.

SUICIDE.

Professor Von Oettinger, of Prussia, has published a work upon Moral Statistics and Christian Manners, in which he handles the subject of suicide in an exhaustive manner. From a notice upon this work, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, we glean the following: The statistics of the Professor are based chiefly upon the tables of France and Prussia, which are probably the fullest of any nations in Europe. The ratio of suicide to population increases faster than the population. Thus in Prussia, in 1830, the number of suicides reported was 1,167, and in 1865 it was 3,191, which was two and a half times greater than the ratio of increase of population. In France, the numbers during the same year were respectively 1,739 and 4,700, which is more than nine times the ratio of increase of the population. A part of this apparent increase is doubtless due to the more accurate reports now-a-days. In Norway the ratio of increase of suicides to population has long been three per cent., and in Saxony five per cent. per annum, while the population has not increased faster than one and a half per cent. The Professor discovered that the frequency of suicides in any given year depends upon the length of the days. Thus, everywhere, there are more suicides in June and July, and fewer in November, December and January, than in any other months. In the former, the proportion is eleven per cent., and in the latter only six and a half.

As means of self-murder, hanging and poisoning have, during the past thirty years, become commoner than shooting and drowning. Drowning is, however, more frequently resorted to by women than by men, and but one out of every two hundred female suicides resorts to shooting. Of children under fifteen, it is found that out of one hundred suicides among boys, eighty-six hang themselves, while out of one hundred suicides among girls seventy-one throw themselves into the water. Young men generally shoot themselves, and young women take poison. Males of mature age often resort to the razor, and women to the rope. It is a curious fact that hanging is more common in the country than in the town. And when any great sensation has been created by a particular case of suicide, there is frequently manifested a tendency to imitate it, but this is also the case with regard to other crimes. Among the Scandinavians the number of suicides is 126 out of each million; among the Germans 112; the French 105; Spanish and Italians 80; Slavonians 47. In all countries three-fourths of the suicides are males, and the tendency to self destruction increases with age. A greater proportion of widowed persons than of single and of single than of married resort to this crime, but that of divorced or separated is greater than all, being five times as large as that of the married.

As regards the causes of suicide, the Professor thinks that one-third of the causes of self-murder are caused by mental disease, and this class includes nearly half of those committed by women; one-ninth are caused by physical suffering; one-eighth by losses of property, (nearly all of these are men); one-tenth by fear of punishment, shame, or a morbid conscience; about as many by family quarrels; and one-ninth by drunkenness, gambling, and other vices; the number caused by grief or disappointed love is exceedingly small.

LAND on the Mississippi is by no means real estate. A town recently found itself on the other side of the river from the previous day's location, the river having cut off a bend in the night; and planters frequently find themselves on a small island, or even miles back from the bank, by similar freaks of the Father of Waters.

WORKING POWER OF MAN.

Baccalaureate Address of George Woods, L. L. D., President of the Western University, Delivered June 22d, 1870.

There were, in all eight professors in the Departments of Arts, in my Alma Mater, while I was in college. These were highly cultivated men—all authors well known to scholars in our land, and most of them well known by reputation in other lands. Four have died at an average age of seventy, one of these prematurely at forty-four. Four still survive at the age of nearly sixty-six, all healthy, strong men. One a voluminous author at the age of seventy-one, recently gave to us a new and thoroughly revised edition of his Mental Philosophy, and another his translation of Dante. One stood at his post fifty-three years and died with the harness on. Another on completing his fifty years of labor, one year ago, became the recipient of tokens of gratitude and respect. "I do not know what it is to be sick" he then said, and he is still active and faithfully discharging the duties of his Professorship. During these fifty years nearly four hundred students, who have graduated at that college in the Department of arts in that time, have died, and large numbers have fallen by the way who did not graduate. In the very morning of life, long ere the harvest season arrived, they fell. Very many of the living, too, are feeble, unable from over-work, or from the neglect of the laws of health, to do more than struggle against disease. To prolong life is their whole study and care. Why this difference between the few and the many? Why so much strength and so many years to some, and so great weakness and such shortness of life to others? Why this loss of power and life? These questions suggest the subject of the present address, "Working Power of Man."

Work is necessary and power desirable. To do the most in all of a long life should be the aim of every one. Work is the great law of our being, essential alike to our happiness and success. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is a blessing as well as a curse. All nature works; every blade of grass, every leaf of the tree, every bird of the forest, every insect however minute, every animal however large, must work or die. Absolute rest is nowhere seen. The air, earth, sea, clouds and planets unceasingly work. The unseen powers of attraction or repulsion never suspend their action. The sun, though distant from us 91,700,000 miles, sends its rays like so many busy little fingers working miracles of strength and beauty, annually lifting up from our earth sixty-five trillions of tons of water, the return of which brings life and gladness to every living thing.

Work is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. "Where wilt thou go, ox, that thou wilt not have to plough?" is the Catalan proverb to denote the toil and labor of existence. The inventions and discoveries, and every triumph in art and science, have been the result of work. It is a law of Political Economy that whatever has value has cost. The man who discovered the great nugget of gold, which weighed twenty-eight pounds, at the Bendigo diggings in Australia, was from that time a ruined man, and soon fell a victim to his pride and folly. John W. Steele became heir to property which yielded him $2,000,000 in twenty months; in this brief period it was spent in dissipation, and he returned to irrecoverable poverty, to be remembered only as illustrating the worthlessness of possessions so acquired. "One thing acquired by pain is worth a hundred acquired with ease." These cases show that as "it is no honor to be dropped on fortune's hill, but to mount it," so only those who mount it know how to remain there. With regard to the other class, it is often only the speed of the descent that leads us to notice the fact that they have so much as touched the hill top.

Work alone enables us to enjoy leisure recreation and rest; it stands between us and the pure misery of idleness; it is dignified and honorable; it is the soil and atmosphere in which grow cheerfulness, hopefulness, and health of body and mind. It is not so much genius, but work and its fruits, energy and patient application, that win for men fame and distinction. The genius of a Chatterton awakens only regret for the rich harvest that might have been gathered by labor, if life had been spared.

Kepler worked seventeen years before discovering his third law of motion. Goodyear was five years in making his first invention. Newton's chronology, his favorite work, was written over fifteen times, and not published during his life. Butler was twenty five years in composing his immortal and unanswerable Analogy, Ticknor, thirty years in composing his History of Spanish Literature. "The grandeur of the Missionary Enterprise," which first gave Wayland fame, was written fifteen times; the sermons of Bossuet, now models of elegance, eloquence and power, were written seventeen times. Those passages in my speeches, said Webster, which are so often quoted for their beauty and brilliancy, and which, to many, at the time, seemed to be sudden flashes of eloquence, were wrought out by careful study. The genius of success is the genius of labor. Buffon and Newton say the same of patience, meaning patient labor. It is said that when Agatharcus, the painter, valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces, Zeuxis replied, "if I boast, it shall be of the slowness with which I finish mine." When a lady asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied "I have no secret but hard work."

These are examples not only of working power, but power concentrated to one great object. The want of this concentration will account for Everett's accomplishing so little in proportion to his great gifts and rare opportunities. Coleridge, seeking to be at the same time poet, historian, essayist, lecturer, metaphysician and much more, left no monument worthy of his superior genius.

A machine is valuable for its power to do, to accomplish something. What is claimed by an inventor is not always realized. His model may be ingenious, but if it will not work well it is useless. The capacity of an engine is measured by what it will actually accomplish. One that will raise 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute is said to have one horse power. Another element to be considered is the time it will work. One that will work but a few hours or days, will not pay its cost—is worthless. Another of the same power, that will work on for years, is invaluable. Man is, in a certain sense, a machine,—a machine for work,—work for himself, for his race, and for his Maker. He is, to an extent, self-regulating and self-repairing. To prepare this delicate and complicated machine for its life work requires at least twenty years. Very many are condemned before this preparation is completed. One half die before four years of age, and only one out of five hundred lives to be eighty years of age. Although these machines are the owners of themselves, many of them are reckless of their power, causing self ruin in a few brief years. Very seldom does one retain and exert its greatest power for the longest possible time.

Work implies power to work. To possess power is the ambition of all, whether seen in nature, in the resistless cataract, the lightning's flash, the destructive tornado; or in man, in the physician's skill, the orator's eloquence, the poet's genius, the artist's taste, the philosopher's wisdom, extorting from nature her secrets, and harmonizing apparent contradictions; wherever seen, it is admired. To use this power for good is not only a duty but a grand privilege. All persons cannot acquire the highest kinds of power possible to man; that which they can possess, power to work—by which other forms of power are obtained they lavishly squander and soon become bankrupts. This working power of which we speak requires health and vigor of body, energy of will, decision and force of character; not body without mind, like Charles the Fat, or mind without body, like Jeffrey, not the mill without the water or steam, or the water and steam without the mill, but both. In this working power there is a vast difference in man. Some only barely exist, spending all their feeble energies to keep mind and body together, while others, through a long life, possess and exert a prodigious power. Of Lange, the profound scholar, not yet sixty years old, it is said, "he has a terrible capacity for work." Cecil said of Sir Walter Raleigh, "I know he can toil terribly." Clarendon says, "Hampden was of an industry and vigilance, not to be tired out or wearied by the most laborious." "Elihu Burrit forged fourteen hours, then Hebrew Bible three hours." Irving worked at his desk ten and even fifteen hours a day, rising often at midnight to resume his task, and yet was not compelled to lay aside his pen until he was seventy-six.

Life is often represented as a struggle, a race, a warfare. There is something to be obtained, there are obstacles to overcome, difficulties to surmount, victories to win. He who would "so run as to obtain" must be prepared to run to the end of the course; if he would win the battle, he must be prepared for the protracted siege as well as for the short and bitter conflict. It is to be no momentary, spasmodic effort, but a continuous one till the very end.

However great and illustrious his past achievements, man is comparatively forgotten when he ceases to exert himself. All his powers must be called into exercise in such a way as will accomplish the most. For this purpose the power should be adapted to the result, the means to the end. We do not employ children to lift barrels of oil, or pig metal; or a healthy man to carry telegraphic dispatches. Whenever we see strong men sewing, or measuring tape, we feel that there is a want of adaptation of power to result, a waste of force. He whose only idea of Niagara was that it would serve well to sponge a coat, betrayed, at once, his occupation and his narrowness of mind. Life work does not consist in taking a single step in the right direction, or in performing a single act, good and noble though it be; not in working for a day or a year, but continuously for as many years as life can be prolonged. One essential element, then, of great working power is health, to be a good animal. How to acquire and retain this element of power it is not our purpose here to state. What may be done in this respect we see in those who train themselves for walking, running or rowing; also in the Smyrna porter, or a Winsaip, lifting his 3,000 pounds. Remarkable physical growth, we admit, is not necessarily accompanied by equal or in any degree corresponding intellect.

> "It is not growing like a tree
> In bulk, doth make a man better be."

While there are some minds indecently exposed, there are others so deeply imbedded in matter that no intellectual ray ever reaches the surface, or probably ever enters from the surface. If the theory of innate ideas be true it will never be shown by them. They are animal only. Excess of adipose matter may be as detrimental to intellectual as to physical effort. Gross corporeal structure is said to be adverse to Spiritualism. There is an antagonism between growth and development, or between increase of size and increase of structure. All, however, will admit that well developed and healthy bodies are essential to physical labor. The daily vocations of men, and extraordinary feats of strength show this. The same as a rule is requisite to mental labor. With regard to both mind and body there should be no over exertion, no excess of food; or that of an unsuitable kind. In both there should be digestion of whatever is imparted to it. In each, excess may be injurious or fatal. "It is not the knowledge stored up as fat that is of value, but that which is turned into intellectual muscle." Forcing or cramming of either is unfavorable to vigor. The cramming process undermines energy and is self-defeating. "Success in the world depends more upon energy, than upon information." There are persons aptly called book-cases who are ever multiplying and filling their shelves, but never distributing the treasure thus acquired. They do not so use their knowledge as to digest and appropriate it, and thus gain the mental strength and vigor they might.

Locke says, "The improvement of the understanding is for two ends; first, for our increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others."

Working power does not simply imply ability to make a noise, to utter sound instead of sense, to boast and make a show of force. Empty brass is more fruitful of sound than solid gold. The little rivulet ripples and foams and murmurs; the ocean's swell is quiet. The engine that will perform the most in a given time, and for the longest period is the most noiseless. Blustering men accomplish the least. The best business men are quiet, calm, free from excitement or assumed thunder. The gasconade spends all his force in empty and vain show of work. The useless windmill placed in the fence as a toy may be heard farther than many a great and useful power. The great forces of nature work silently. It is only when interrupted or opposed that sound is heard. The lightning will pass unseen, and unheard along the copper rod, but will thunder if a conductor is not furnished. The river quietly pursuing its way to the ocean, when obstructed will become the roaring Niagara.

We have great faith in latent, or reserved force,—that which is not paraded on every occasion like the Pharisee's prayer for a pretence. We do not like to think that an engine is worked up to the very limit of its power and that it is liable at any moment to break down. It is not the meteoric shower, brilliant and splendid though it be, or the rattling hail storm, but the still gentle rain that refreshes and makes fruitful the thirsty land.

Time, it has been said, is essential to the performing of the greatest work. He who begins his work early and with vigor prosecutes it to the close of a long life will have the two factors of the greatest result—power and time. If he shall fall in early life from any cause, then the second factor being small the result will be correspondingly so. Byron early fell through his vices. So Mirabeau, a prodigy of health and strength, through vice and overwork came to a premature end.

Not only do we need time for work but constant care and watchfulness are necessary to keep our powers in good working order. Neither body nor mind should be taxed to its utmost capacity. So to test an engine, gun, or wire is always unsafe. Even if the trial test is borne, the strain may so weaken it that a much smaller force may destroy it. An engine that might long perform its work, drawing its heavy train over mountain and plain, if compelled to rush over its track a mile a minute will be found unfit for further use. The plant that might blossom and yield its fragrance for years if properly cared for, an exposure for a single night to cold, or wind might destroy. So the delicate and accurate chronometer may be injured by a single jar. The brilliant and unequalled Choate would have done more had he done less. The constant and exciting contests in the forum, from which he went to his home with a fevered brain, brought him to a premature grave. With a proper regard for the laws of life the massive Webster might have lived longer and accomplished more. We well remember the painful shock experienced by the whole literary and scientific world when Hugh Miller, driven to madness by excess of toil, took his own life. There are times when men are called on to expose themselves to dangers and to death, to perform unusual labors at the risk and even certain sacrifice of life. They must then stand in their lot. By their death they can accomplish more than under ordinary circumstances they could by a long life. So it was with the many thousands who, in the late struggle, rushed to the defence of their country, when its life was threatened. They died to save the life of a nation. Stanton with his prodigious working power, at his post day and night, made himself a martyr for his country. To his wonderful working power and strength of endurance, and the disposition to use them unselfishly for his country, we are, more than to any one man, indebted for our present security and prosperity.

As a rule, however, it will be found that those who have been eminent for learning or usefulness have attained a great age. Twenty distinguished female authors show an average of above 71; fifteen remarkable New England divines an average of 79. The annual of Scientific Discovery for 1870 furnishes the age of thirty-seven men, eminent in science, who died the past year, and their average is 69. Some of these were early cut off by accident; many exceeded 80. In 1866 a Paris correspondent stated that most of the talented men of France reached a mature age. M. Viennet although 89 years of age was then in the full enjoyment of his intellectual powers; M. De Seguir at 86 was as alive to all that was going on as he was at 36; De Pongerville at 76 had just completed the revision of his fine translation of Lucretia; Lebrun at 82 was as hale as ever; Villemain, the father of the academy, whose election took place in 1821 was active at 76. There have been Emmons, the renowned divine, bright and active as a boy at 90; Sir Isaac Newton at 84 as vigorous as at 40; Titian continuing in his immortal art till 96; the learned Lord Brougham speaking and writing till 88; Sir David Brewster interpreting science till 87; Faraday extorting her secrets till 73; Plato discoursing on Philosophy till 81; Thorwaldsen giving divine form and expression to marble till 73; Handel composing his grand oratorios till 75; and Lord Lyndhurst making two of his most powerful speeches at 86. Of seventy-one living authors in this country and Europe, the average age is 73. At the age of 83, Richard H. Dana, whose pure and chaste style is seen in the Buccaneer, still lingers with us. The author of Snow Bound, the patriotic poet, pure and elevated in his character as well as his writings, every utterance of whose true and tender heart touches ours, who has well done "the errand of his destiny," at the age of 60 is giving abundant evidence that the poetic fire still burns brightly. At the same age, the author of the Psalm of Life, whose early blossoms were admired for their fragrance and luxuriance, is still furnishing us with rich autumn fruitage. At 65 the "Goldsmith of Denmark," the friend of children, is sending forth his simple and charming stories as freely as in younger years. Bancroft at 70, classical and elegant in style, and Motley at 55 glowing and beautiful in diction, are discharging the duties of important missions abroad, and diligently collecting rich materials for future volumes. Agassiz, at 60, is rapidly extending the boundaries of our knowledge of nature, and inspiring multitudes with enthusiasm for his favorite science. At 73 Bryant is giving to us the fruit of his mature years in his translation of Homer, far surpassing all others. Mozart, Scipio, Charles 12th, Charlemagne Hannibal and others who acquired renown at an early age, are exceptional cases, owing to remarkable genius, or overworked powers producing death prematurely.

Some have commenced their real life work late. Had they been early cut off they would have left no monument worthy of themselves. Sir Henry Spellman turned from agriculture at fifty and became one of the most learned lawyers of the kingdom. It was in the last few years of his life that Peabody amassed the greater part of the large fortune which he so wisely and so generously distributed. At thirty Astor had not made his first $1,000. Girard was a poor man at forty. Had Cato or Plutarch died before eighty the former would not have known Greek nor the latter Latin. The greatest poems of the world, the Iliad of Homer, the Divina Comedia of Dante, and the Paradise Lost of Milton, were the creations of comparative old age. Work then is not incompatible with long life; on the contrary it is favorable to it. Milton, I think it was, who said that no idler ever attained a great age. Had Fessenden possessed the working power, and had he attained the age of a Palmerston, instead of having been the first in the Senate, he would have been the first in the nation, if not in the world. The engravings of distinguished Statesmen, Professional men or Bishops usually represent healthy, rotund, well developed men, able to digest material as well as intellectual food, and to give sound opinions in politics or theology, unwarped or unshaded by physical infirmities.

While we urge work, vigorous, earnest work, all through life, we insist on performing it for some valuable purpose, some useful end. There should be no waste of power of any kind. To store up knowledge for our own pleasure merely is as wrong as it is for the miser to hoard up his gold or silver. To acquire it regardless of its utility or applications partakes of the dark age of Archimedes. At this time, when there are so many calls for useful work in all directions, to relieve suffering, and to extend knowledge, we have no sympathy with the English clergyman described in Hogg's life of Shelley, who for thirty years made it his sole occupation to read a three years' course in Greek, never deviating from it, recommencing when he had completed it. Neither have we any sympathy with those who seem to delight in thinking they are working desperately hard and taking a great deal out of themselves; such a feeling is unnatural and morbid.

Power should be sought, not as an ultimate end but as a means of good. If in any way one could acquire the strength of body of a Fenn and this were his only object, then how contemptible would his power appear in comparison with that of the lion, or elephant, or even the recently built Corliss engine of 1,200 horse power. Byron so used his power of song, and Voltaire his intellectual strength as to turn a rich blessing into a direful curse. To deprive ourselves of all power to work, or to be useful in the future, by sinful indulgence, or the unnecessary exposure or excessive labors of an hour, or day is short sighted and wicked.

To secure then the greatest working power, and use it the longest time for some good end should be the object of every one. To state all the ways in which this may be done is not our present purpose. The strong should seek to retain and increase their strength, and to this very end use it wisely;—the feeble should seek to become strong, and never consider their feebleness a sufficient excuse for relaxing all effort.

Caesar was naturally of a slender make, and a delicate constitution, but he did not make this any pretext for self indulgence, but sought for a remedy for his infirmaties by a sensible diet and judicious exercise. Humboldt, the weak and ailing boy, became the strong man, and through a long life used his great powers to increase the stores of human learning. If one hundred should represent the maximum of effort one is capable of putting forth, with prudence and wisdom through a long and successful life, and fifty the effort put forth and the good done by one brilliant and dashing feat performed in a few years, exhausting all of one's power, then if the latter course be pursued, there would be a loss to the individual and world of a quantity represented by fifty. The great mass of mankind, however, are wasting a far larger proportion than this. This is a world of unimproved opportunities, wasted energies, misdirected efforts and ruined hopes.

In the most favored portions of our land only one tenth die because the machinery of life is worn out. "The glory of young men is their strength." This strength it should be remembered, is not a permanent power, to be hoarded up and used at pleasure in the future, or to be handed down to one's heirs. To-day it is ours. Yesterday it was in the plant or animal, electric flash or sun beam. To-morrow it may be gone. How then shall it be used, is the question? The better the object on which it is expended, the higher the life lived, the longer will it be ours, the more distant the infirmities of age, and the greater the good done. The truth of this has been demonstrated by the lives of heroes, reformers, saints and martyrs. Burke was as young at 66 as Byron at 25. This is no plea for laziness or ignoble ease in order to prolong life, but for the greatest possible amount of useful labor that can be performed. Not for years merely do we plead, but for years filled with good and noble deeds. To wear out not to rust out should be our aim, and to wear out wisely and judiciously.

All needless friction should be avoided and the machinery of life so kept in motion that the largest and best results may follow the smallest expenditure of force. So harmoniously should our powers work that our lives may flow onward like the fertilizing stream that gladdens the mountain's side, enriches the valley's plain, and causes even the desert to rejoice. Then will there be no waste of energy or strength, no excess of enervating pleasure, but such use of all our powers as becomes one who would secure his own highest happiness, promote the most good, and show the deepest sense of accountability for his talents and opportunities.

Members of the Graduating Class; thus far in your course you have found that no great attainments can be made or good done without work, long continued, earnest work. Toiling you have grown strong. You have, too, I trust, found pleasure as well as profit in work. As you now go forth from these walls, and gather the dust of life upon you, labors still awaits you. And never, while life is yours, may you lay off the harness, or unbuckle the armor. You have put your hands to the plow, and must not look back. Only when in motion will your light shine.

To you, this day, this subject appeals with deep solemnity. A great life work lies ready for each one of you, and as these years of study have been a preparation for the work upon which you enter, so the coming years may prepare you for the life work beyond. To one of your number the call has already come. While standing with you, and nearly ready to enter upon his great life work, he was called to another field, not of freedom from activity and toil, but to enter as we hope on the delightful and unceasing employments of another life. Suddenly the messenger came and with sadness you bore his lifeless body to the grave, on the banks washed by the waters of the beautiful river. That day and scene you will never forget. Could he have been spared, he was determined to devote his life to the highest earthly work; and could he, with the experience he has now gathered, address you, he would with the earnestness and solemnity of eternity, say, "Work, work, work for the Master."

Even death will bring rest only to the body. The spirit freed from its earthly fetters will unceasingly go on exploring wider fields, and making larger discoveries of truth. For in heaven "they rest not, day nor night." There God and Christ work. "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." But work there will be comparative rest; for the Spirit's powers will never be overtaxed, and no weariness or failure will mar the delight of those who become workers together with God. May your work be so done that the Master may call you to nobler and holier labors, finding each one of you "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

"Rest not! Life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

"Haste not! Rest not!" Calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide;
Do the right, whate'er betide!
Haste not! Rest not! Conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my7:STTH

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.
je2,z33

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANY
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The Stock is complete, and prices very low in
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Ladies' and Children's Suits.
Ladies' White Suits.
Ladies' Brown Suits.
Children's White Suits.
Children's Brown Suits, at very low prices.
FANS! FANS!!
Ladies' and Children's Hose.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves.
Embroidered and Lace Edgings.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
VERY CHEAP
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance, and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint stripe, and to prevent water from entering the joints of the gaping or open joints, and preventing the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are constructed so as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone, thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river to and including Mt. Washington.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their shop, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe I. C. ANDERSON.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing fine Watches. To this branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

C. D. ARNSTHAL ... L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRY YELLOW
PINE AND OAK.
A first-class lot, thoroughly seasoned in the rough, or planed, at the yard.
JAMES M'BRIER,
191 Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.
jed:y5

WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers,
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State.

FULTON'S DINING ROOMS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, near Wood street
OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 9th.
je9:y21

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh16:daw

April 1st, 1870.
SPECIE PAYMENT
Resumed!
From this date Silver Change will be given to cash customers, at
M'Farland & Collins
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.
☞ Our prices are the lowest in this market.
ap2

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap6

NEW CARPETS.
Reduction in Prices
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:a66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.
my23:w22

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞ The largest assortment in New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY ... ALBERT HIGBY ... ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

DR. WHITTIER,
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, June 22, 1870.

Money quiet and easy at 3@5c on call. Foreign exchange nominal at 9⅝@9¾. Gold heavy, lower and opened at 112⅝, fell to 112⅜ and closed at 112⅜@112½. Carrying rates 1@2c; borrowing 1-64 to flat. Clearances $22,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer sold one million at 112 60-100@112 67-100.

Governments rather more active and lower in sympathy with gold. Coupons, '81 18@18⅛; '62, 11⅝@12; '64, 11⅝@11⅞; '65, 11⅝@11⅞; new, 13⅛@13⅜; '67, 13⅜@13½; '68, 13⅜@13½; 10-40s, 8⅛@8⅜. Currency, 13⅞@14⅛.

State bonds strong; Missouris, 94¾; old Tennessees, 66⅜; new do., 64⅜; old North Carolina, 48; new do., 27⅜; Special Tax, 25⅛.

Stock market heavy and lower at the close, when the lowest figures of the day were made.

Canton, 66¾; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 4⅜; Mariposa, 6⅜; do preferred, 14¼; Adams Express, 67; Wells, 16¾; American, 46; United States, 45⅜; Pacific Mail, 42⅜; New York Central, 98⅜; Scrip, 94⅜; Erie 23⅜; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 141; Reading, 107¾; Michigan Central, 125; Lake Shore, 99⅛; Illinois Central, 139⅜; Pittsburgh, 109⅜; new do, 83⅜; preferred, 89; Rock Island, 119⅜; New Jersey Central, 108⅜; St. Paul, 66⅜; preferred, 81; Wabash, 57¾; preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 91⅜; Terre Haute, 30; preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 117⅜; preferred, 117⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 37⅜; Hartford and Erie, 4⅜; Burlington and Quincy, 158; C. C. & C., 86; C. C. & I. C., 20.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $76,745,814; currency, $10,689,185; general balance, $89,811,941.

Exports for the week—flour, 32,290 barrels; wheat, 582,138 bush; rye, 8,889 bush; corn, 3,202 bush; oats, none; pork, 1,286 bbls; beef, 272 bbls and 815 tcs; cut meats, 256,216 lbs; lard, 148,949 lbs; cheese, 1,821,357 lbs.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

Gold	112⅝	American	46
Silver	108	Western Union	..
1881 Bonds	118⅜	N. Y. Central	98⅜
5-20 Bonds 1862	112⅜	Reading	107⅜
5-20 Bonds 1864	111⅜	P. Ft. W. & C.	95⅜
5-20 Bonds 1865	111⅜	Ohio & Miss	138⅜
Consols 1865	113⅜	Mich. Southern	99⅜
5-20 Bonds 1867	114	Cleveland & P.	109⅜
5-20 Bonds 1868	113⅜	C. R. I. & P.	—
10-40	108⅜	Chicago & N. W	83⅜
Adams Express	66	C. & N. W. Pref.	89⅜
Merchants U. Ex.	—	Erie	..

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.54	5.65
Paris Exchange per Franc	22	23
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	17¾	49
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	88

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	13⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	18⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	14
U. S. 5-20 1862	12	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	13⅜
U. S. 5-20 1864	11⅜	U. P. R. R.	87⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	11⅜	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	8⅜	Cy. Pacifics	14⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

As there is nothing of more importance just now than the wheat and flour markets, we continue to draw from our exchanges, east and west, whatever they have to say on this subject. As will have been noted by our dispatches, the feeling in wheat was a little stronger on Tuesday, and prices closed a shade higher. The Chicago *Tribune* says "that the weakening at the close of last week, made some of the capitalists fidgety, one of the banks demanding a deposit of forty cents per bushel. This produced a regular panic as many nominal holders were unable to make the required advance, and were obliged to sell out at whatever they could get." The same paper also says: "While the European demand does not seem to be active enough to drain out the large accumulations in Chicago and Milwaukee, there is still a difference of more than 10c against shipping to New York. But there was a better shipping demand, nevertheless, and towards the close of the season the freedom with which buyers took hold caused an improvement in prices, though it closed dull when New York was quoted easier. We note that a Milwaukee warehouseman has been obliged to ship out 100,000 bush to make room for receipts, and, unless the shipping movement here be better this week than heretofore, some of our warehousemen may be obliged to do the same thing.

The Chicago *Republican* in commenting on the wheat market of Monday says: "The bears and the shorts talked about hot wheat, and tried to get up a panic among holders, but they were unsuccessful, this latter class considering whatever money they have in wheat to be well invested. The bulls on the other hand argued that the continued hot and dry weather is ruining the growing crops, but such nonsense had no weight. There will without doubt be a small growth of straw, but wheat promises exceedingly well."

The New York *Post* gives the following bit of gossip: "It is said that Messrs. Gould and Fisk, some time ago, for seeing a rise in the price of breadstuffs, purchased a very large quantity of wheat in Chicago. The price rose as they anticipated; and the time came for them to ship their wheat to market. They determined to save something on their freight; and thereupon, it is said, began the struggle with Vanderbilt. The Commodore, who was in earnest, put down freights on the Central road, with a savage determination to "show those Erie fellows that they must not trifle with him." The result was, if the tale is true, that Gould and Fisk magnanimously sent all their wheat over the Central Railroad at the Commodore's reduced freight.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged; Common Soda, 4c; Refined, 4⅛c; Pearls, 9⅛c; Pots, 7⅛c.

APPLES—Sales of new crop, from Norfolk, Virginia, at $5 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for shipment but only at low prices, say 15@17 cts—sale of 3,500 lbs at 16⅛. Choice butter in small packages may be quoted at 19@20.

BROOM-CORN—Sales at 13@14c.

BEANS—There is scarcely any inquiry and the market is dull and prices nominal at $1,50@1,75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5,50; No. 1, $4,50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3,50; Common, $2,50@3.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and the same is true of the supply. We continue to quote at 95@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2⅛ per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand light but this is nearly always the case at this season of the year; we continue to quote standard brands at 23 cts in a jobbing way.

CIDER—No. 1 sweet cider is quoted at $10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Hamburg is quoted at 13; Ohio Factory, at 14, and Ohio Goshen at 14⅛.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull but unchanged. Apples 4⅛@5⅛; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 7@8⅛ for halves.

EGGS—Dull but not quotably lower—21 is to be regarded as the ruling quotation, seems [illegible] some parties quote down to 20, and though [illegible] a round lot sale could be we doubt wh[illegible] this figure effected above th[illegible] and unchanged, at 80@85 cts. to the trade.

FEATHERS—Quiet

FLOUR—There is nothing new to be said in regard to the flour market. The excitement which prevailed last week has pretty well subsided, but notwithstanding there has been a slight reaction in the west, there is as yet, no decline in prices here, and flours are still fully as low here, relatively, as in the west; indeed, it could be scarcely replaced at present figures. We continue to quote at $6⅛ for standard brands of either winter or spring, and when we say standard, we mean good and well established brands.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is rather dull, that is comparatively speaking. Sugars are less active and if anything a shade weaker though there is no change in prices. Coffees also dull and weak but unchanged. In fact, there is little or no change in anything compared with last week. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Cuba, 10⅛@11; Porto Rico at 10⅛@11⅛; New Orleans, 10⅛@12c; Havana in boxes, 11@12. Molasses Sugars, 9⅛@10⅛. A Coffee, 13⅛c; "B" do 13c; Extra C 12⅛c; C. 12⅛c; Crushed, Granulated 14⅛; and Powdered 14⅛c.

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 18⅛c; fair to good, 19@20c; prime, 21⅛c; choice, 22c; strictly choice, 22⅛c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80@85c; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer and Elder, or Perfection Drips, 85c; White Honey Drips, 80c; Silver Drips, 65c; Lovering, 65c; Golden, 60c; Amber and lower grades from 35@55c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@$1,50; Gunpowder, $1,00@1,80; Imperial, 85@$1,50; Japan, 90@$1,25; Oolong, 75@$1,35; Souchong, 90@$1,20; Hyson, $1,00@1,25.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 28c; Cassia, 60@65c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1,45.

FRUITS—Prunes, 12⅛c; Currants, 13⅛c; Layer Raisins, $4,50 per box; Valencia Raisins, 18c.

SOAPS—Chemical Olive, 7⅛c; Babbitt's, 11; Oakley's, 10c; Crampton's, 11c; Dobbin's, 14⅛c; Chemical Erasive, 7⅛c; Rosin, 3⅜@5⅜; Toilet Soaps, 15@22c. Sawyer's Barber, $3 per box.

BAR LEAD—10⅛c per lb.

DROP SHOT—$2,75 per bag.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Penna. $8 per case; other brands, $6@7.

EXTRACT COFFEE—$4,25 per gross for Hummels.

SODA—In kegs, 6⅛c; in boxes, assorted papers, 8⅛c; Sal Soda, 3⅛c.

INDIGO—$1,40@1,60.

CANDLES—Mould, 12⅛c; Star, 21⅛c; Stearine, 18c.

STARCH—Pearl, 6⅛c; Satin Gloss and Silver Gloss, 11⅛c; Corn, 12.

RICE—Carolina, 9c; Rangoon, 8⅛.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $26@29 per bbl; No. 2 large, $16; No. 3 large, $14; No. 3 medium, $11; in half bbls 50 cts additional. In kitts—No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2⅛; No. 3, $1⅛. Lake Herring, $4,10; White Fish, $8⅛. Baltimore Herring, $7⅛. Codfish, 5 cts per pound.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand and all that offers is being taken by the mills at $1,15@1,25 for common to good red and strictly prime would probably bring $1,27@1,28, and there is but little of this kind offering. Some dealers are disposed to regard wheat as a very safe investment at present prices, and consequently they are not very anxious about selling, and there is no disputing the fact that it is lower here than almost any other place in the country. Oats, to use a common phrase, are a little sick, which was caused by the withdrawal of Philadelphia buyers, but holders generally have strong faith that the market will again improve and that, too, before long. We can report a sale of 350 bush. on track at 53c and 1,000 bush. in lots, on wharf, at 51c. Rye dull and a little weak, and, as might be expected distillers are very "bearish." Dealers are buying all they can get at 85c, and furnishing sacks; and we are cognizant of one offer to buy five car loads at 90c free on cars, which was declined. There is no improvement to note in corn; shelled is quoted at 85c, on wharf and 87@88c, free on cars.

HAY—Is dull but unchanged with sales at $9@16, from country wagons.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3⅛ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2,25 per bbl, and eastern at $1,75.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1,23@1,25 and No. 2 at 80.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 14 cts for plain; Ribbed Sides, 16⅛; Clear, 17⅛; Canvassed Hams, 22⅛; Breakfast Bacon, 19⅛. Lard, 16⅛ in tcs, and 17⅛@18, in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows at 65@70 per bushel. Sales of new crop at $4⅛@4⅛ per bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5⅛c per lb; No. 3, 5⅛; No. 1, 6⅛. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, $10; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $5,50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offers at $2,25. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.

There is nothing to be said about oil that is particularly important. The general tone is "bearish" and has been so for some time past and, from present indications is likely to continue for some days to come. The impression still prevails that the production is large and increasing, and it is this more than all other causes combined that brought about the decline, and the feeling still exists that the bottom has not yet been touched, that prices are likely to go still lower. It seems now as if the only thing that would have a tendency to cause a reaction and higher prices, would be a falling off in the production and of this there is not much prospect at present—the general expectation is that June will show a larger yield than May, but of this there is no certainty.

REFINED.

There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market continues very dull and weak and prices to decline. Sale of 2,000 bbls June at 26⅛; 500 each September to December at 27⅛; and July sold at 26⅛. August was quoted at 27 and buyer all year at 28.

CRUDE.

Sale of 3,000 bbls spot (barge oil) at 11⅛; and 2 cars "Parker oil," regardless of gravity, at 11⅛. At the close it was stated that there were buyers for spot or seller June 11⅛, with but few, if any, sellers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 326 bbls. on account Lockhart F & Co; Jas Wilkins, 160 on account A S Palmer; Peerless Oil Works, 320 on account R. S. Duncan; Tarentum Oil Works, 166 on account P Hutchinson; Brilliant Oil Works 160 on account A S Golderick; Waring, K & Co., 160 on account A. S. Goldrick; Fisher & Bro., 910 on account S W Young.

Total	2,361 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 256 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 515 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co. 101 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 155 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 270 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

J. A. McKee, 300 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. M. Riter, 414 bbl ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co. Co., Phil'a.

Total	2,011 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Cotton unchanged, closing dull, sales 1300 bales at 21⅛c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of flour 16,828; market 10c better and more doing in export and for home use; sales of 15,200 barrels at $5 25@5 60 for superfine western and state; $5 75@6 10 for extra; $6 15@6 50 for good choice do; $6 00@6 90 for white western extra; $5 95@7 00 for extra Ohio; $6 00@9 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet at $4 75@5 75. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey heavy and lower; sales of 350 barrels at $1 03@1 05; closing at $1,03⅛. Wheat: receipts 141,000 bush; wheat 2@3c better, with a fair continental speculative demand; sales 135,000 bush at $1,28 for No 2 Chicago, $1,32@1,35 for No 2 Milwaukee, $1,47@1,50 for winter red and amber western, $1,49@1,50 for amber State and $1,75 for white State. Rye firmer, with sales 8,000 bush Canadian at $1 in bond. Corn: receipts 93,230 bush; corn a shade firmer, with sales 59,000 bush at 92c@$1 for new mixed western and $1,09@1,10 for round yellow. Oats: receipts 19,425 bush; oats a shade firmer, with sales 34,000 bush at 62@64⅛c for western and 68@70c for Ohio and State. Hops: market heavy but firm at 15@25c. Hay quiet at $75@80 for shipping and $95@115 for retail. Coffee: market quiet. Molasses dull. Sugar steady, with sales of 600 hogsheads of Cuba at 9⅜@9⅝c. Rice firm at 8⅜@8⅝c for Carolina. Petroleum quiet at 14⅛c for crude, 26⅛c for refined. Coal steady at $5,00@6,50 per ton. Leather more active and unchanged. Wool quiet; sales 250,000 lbs domestic fleece at 45@60c, pulled 33@38c. Turpentine dull at 37@38c. Sheathing copper steady and unchanged; Ingot quiet at $19,75@20 for Baltimore, $20,25@20,35 for lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at $34@37 for Scotch, and $10 for American. Bar dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at $11@11,50 gold for Russia. Nails steady at 4⅛c for cut, 6c for clinch, and 23@28c for horse shoe. Pork dull and lower; sales 200 bbls at $30,50@30,92 for mess, $22,00@23,50 for prime, $26 for prime mess, $29@34 for city clear. Beef steady, sales 130 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess; $16,00@18,00 for extra mess; Beef hams quiet sales 25 bbls at 29@35c; tierce beef dull sale a 40 tcs at 26@28c for prime mess, 28@31c for India mess; middles rule quiet. Cut meats firm; sale of 186 pkgs at 12@12⅛c for shoulders, 17@19c for hams. Lard steady and quiet; sale of 250 tcs at 15@16⅛c for steam and 16⅛c for kettle. Butter steady at 14@27 for Western. Cheese quiet at 7@15⅛.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Two single car loads of cattle arrived to-day. The weather is cool. Meats improved and a better feeling was shown. No State lots were left. Sheep were scarce. Lambs plenty and ⅛c lower; western selling at 8@11c, with State and Jersey at 11@13c. Sheep were worth 4⅛@5c for very poor to ordinary; 5⅛@6⅛c for below medium to good, and 7@7⅛c for prime to extras. Arrivals to-day 2,500; a deck of 84 lbs coarse Indiana Sheep sold at 4⅛c; a car of 46 lbs Ohio at 5⅛c; a car of 86 lb peddled out at 7c, and a few of 90 lbs at 7⅛c; a lot of 41 lbs Ohio Lambs sold at 8c, and a lot of coarse 55 lbs Pennsylvania at 12⅛c, with prime Jerseys the same weight at 13c. Hogs dropped to 11⅛@11⅛c, but sold at 11⅛c to-day for light, and 11⅛c for heavy, with 33 cars arrived; one car of 206 lbs Illinois sold alive at 9@11⅛c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Flour quiet and firmer; extras $4,50@6,25. Wheat active and 1@1⅛c higher, closing at $1,19@1,19⅛ cash, $1,21⅛ seller July for No 2. This afternoon market dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; No 2 81⅛@83⅛ cash, 83⅛@84⅛ seller July, 82⅛@82⅛ cash, 83⅛ seller July. Market this afternoon quiet and steady at 82c seller June, 84 seller July. Oats ⅛@1c higher, closing steady at 51 for No 2. Rye higher closing at 83@84c for No. 2. Barley nominal. Highwines quiet and firm at $1 for iron bound. Provisions firmer, more active and unchanged.

Hogs active and easier with sales at $3,25@8,75 for common to choice. Cattle quiet at $5@8,25 butchers to good and smooth shipping steers.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Tobacco lower; 7@8⅛c for planters' lugs, 7⅛@9c for common leaf, 9⅛@10⅛c for medium dark do, 12@20c for fair to good manufacturing. Cotton dull; 20@20⅛c. Hemp unchanged; $1,40@1,75 for undressed. Flour; fall super $4,35@4,50, X $4,75@5, XX $5,25@5,50. Wheat very firm; No 2 fall $1,15@1,18, No 1 do $1,22@1,22⅛. Corn unchanged; 82⅛@85c for mixed, 85@90c for yellow, 92c@$1 for fair to choice white. Oats unchanged; 55@56c. Whiskey $1,03. Sugar 10⅛@12c. Molasses, 35@68c for sugar house. Pork $30. Bacon: shoulders 13@13⅛c, clear sides 17@17⅛c. Lard nominal at 15⅛@16c.

Cattle; best quality in demand; 4@7⅛c for good to choice, 2⅛@3⅛c for inferior and Texas. Hogs active at 7⅛@9c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 88@90c., latter for shelled. Oats dull at 55@60c. Rye 98c@$1 00. Cotton unchanged. Tobacco in demand; sales of 269 hogsheads at $5 00@43 60 for common trash to choice bright leaf. Whiskey dull at 98c@$1 00 for patent and the old process. Mess pork $30 50. Lard 15⅛@16c. for prime steam and kettle rendered. Shoulders offered freely at 11⅛c. and sides at 14⅛c. Bacon dull and held at 13⅛c. for shoulders and 16⅛ and 17⅛ for sides. Sugar cured hams 22c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The leading makes of heavy Brown Sheetings like Indian Head and Atlantic are steady at 15c; Amoskeag A and Pacific extra 14⅛c; Augusta 13⅛c, and 4 yard goods like Agawam F 11c; Dwight W, 355 yards, 12⅛c; Lawrence E, 395 yards, 12⅛c; do. LL 12c; Ballou Bleached Muslins 13⅛; Bates XX do. 17c; Forest Dale 15⅛c; Davol Mills do. 22⅛c; Utica 30c; do 5-4 30c; do. 6-4 35c; do. 9-4 60c; do. 10-4 64c. American Prints 11⅛c; Allen do. 11c; Freemen's 9c, and Lancaster Shirting Cambrics 14⅛@15c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Bagging demand good; prices firm at 30c. Cotton dull; middling 20c. Flour; demand light; extra family $5,50. Grain nominal; prices unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; prices ruled at yesterday's quotations. Hams, sugar cured, 21@22c. Whiskey, raw, $1,02@1,03. Butter 15c. Eggs 16c. Tobacco; firm sales 311 hhds at 5@7⅛c for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 20c; receipts 131, exports 69 bales. Flour quiet at $5@7. Corn meal dull at $4,70. Corn dull; mixed 95c@$1; white $1,05@1,12⅛. Oats quiet at 65c. Hay firm at $20@21. Bran dull at 19@20c. Lard 17@18⅛c. Pork quiet at $30,50@31. Bacon: shoulders 13⅛c; sides 16⅛@18.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour: Spring wheat extra family, $5,50@6,75. Wheat: Pennsylvania red, $1,47@1,50. Rye, $1,05@1,10. Corn has advanced 2c. Petroleum quiet, with sales crude at 18⅛c, and refined at 26⅛c. Whiskey dull, at $1,05@1,06 for western, iron.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, with No. 1 red at $1,26@1,26⅛ and No 2 do at $1,22. Corn dull and 1c lower; No 1 mixed 89c and No 2 do 87. Oats lower, with No 1 State at 56c. Petroleum quiet.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; $1,23⅛ for No. 1; $1,20 for No 2. Oats firm at 51c for No 2. Corn and barley nominal. Rye easier at 8[illegible]c for No 1.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Wheat, $1,40@1,48. Corn: white, $1,18@1,21; yellow, $1,11@1,12. Oats steady at 65@66c. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey, $1,04@1,05.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 22.—1 car oats, J C Schauppe & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 25 tcs lard, J Dalzell; 29 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 54 do do Dalzell & Townsend; 6 hhds tobacco, F Moul; 25 tcs hams, Rees Owens; 25 do do, J P Hanna & Co; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do do F Kober; 78 bgs corn 36 do wheat, 6 do rye, P Duff & Son; 6 bales cotton 32 bgs new barley, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 17 bgs feathers, Voigt, M & Co; 15 bxs candles, Voigt & Co; 16 caddies tobacco, J M Sichel; 12 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 5 do do, W B Hays & Sons; 3 do beef; J H Parker; 25 bxs wax, Atwell & L; 12 bbls potatoes, R Fee & Co; 2 pkgs dry beef, Watt L & Co; 5 tcs hams; F Sellers & Co; 7 tcs shoulders, Dalzell & Co; 8 pkgs tobacco, Clark & Bro; 35 do do, J Fullerton; 24 do do, Knox & Orr; 30 do do R W Jenkinson; 3 bxs candles, Means & C; 10 bbls whisky, L Berkowitz; 11 pkgs tobacco, J Seibert; 5 do do, R S Cummins; 13 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 9 do do, J A Graff; 9 do do, H Rea Jr; 7 do do F G C Craighead; 18 bgs oats, F Schrelds; 17 bgs potaeoes, Robt Hanna; 4 bls wool, W Barker; 5 bqls pop corn 1 do pickles, Kramer B & Co; 200 doz brooms McElroy & Co; 63 bbls 148 bgs flour, H Riddle; 100 bbls do Watt, L & Co; 1 car staves, 1 Hastings; 1 do do J Painter.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 22.—8 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do lake sup ore, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 do do, Moorhead & Co; 2 do do, Chess, Smyth & Co; 1 do do, J Painter & Son; 1 do pig iron, A V RR; 8,000 ft lumber, Cromlow & Coon; 8,000 do do, W F Richardson; 10 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 1 car ice, W Scott & Co; 5 cases, Porterfield & McCombs; 10 drums c tobacco, Haworth & Dewhurst; 5 casks wine, Schmidt & Friday; 1 bdl 8 bxs f crackers, E & C Maginn; 142 sks oats, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 1 car oats, Bingham, Cassel & Co; 180 sks malt, Franenham & Vileack; 15 sks rye, W J Meek; 4 bdls hides, 1 do skins, W Flaccus & Son; 4 bbls cheese, 2 casks do, 1 bx do, J A Graff; 30 bxs do, P Duff & Son; 282 sks millfeed, Hippley & Beckert; 2 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 5 bbls butter, 18 empt bxs S S Marvin; 20 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 30 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 25 bbls flour, Graham & Marshall; 71 emp oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 50 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 22.—3 cars stone, Bulman & G 14 bales b corn, W Mardorf & Co; 8 bxs paper, Hostetter & Smith; 25 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 42 sks rags, Markle & Son; 33 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 10 bbls flour, Shepherd & Davis; 15 sks kegs, Citizens White Lead Works; 53 bbls lub oil, G Palmer & Co; 15 do whisky, Littell & Mechling; 2 cars limestone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 35 sewing mach, W Sumner & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 10 doz pails, 5 bdls covers, M W Rankin & Bro; 20 slabs marble, W W Wallace.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, June 22.—20 kegs nuts, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 2 kegs butter, 5 bbls eggs, McCracken, G & Co; 12 bbls highwines, M McCullough & Co; 15 bbls cement, C B Leech; 1 sack wool, W Barker, Jr & Co; 20 bbls charcoal, Littell & Mechling; 10 do do, J Seifreth & Co; 2 bales wool, 64 bgs wheat, W Welsh & Co; 146 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 40 sks hair, G N Hoffstott; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 2 do lumber, Phelps, Park & Co; 61 bgs oats, 12 do feed, C H Armstrong; 16 rolls leather, D Chesnut & Co; 137 bgs wheat, Scott & Gisal; 1 car lumber, Harper, Guttman & Co; 1 do wheat, Kennedy & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 22.—35 bgs rye 4 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 cars stone, H & Co; 3 do B Prough; 1 bbl butter, L J Blanchard; 2 cars metal, Rees, G & Dull; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 3 bxs mdse, D Gregg & Co; 1 car oats, Blaney & Moore; 34 sks do, F Altavater; 40 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 64 do do, Kerr, F & K; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 22.—23 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 8 bbls o meal, Chris Rees; 14 pkgs fish, Jos Gray; 2 cars o lumber, Coleman, F & Co; 250 pigs lead, T H Nevin & Co; 15 sks flour, S C McMasters; 2 sks wool Logan & Co; Charles S & Weise; 2 bgs potatoes, H Rea Jr; 18 rolls leather, J Eisenbeir; 2 do do, J A Herman; 20 sks oats do do corn, R McCarthy; 257 oats, M Steel & Son.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 22.—8 pkgs liquor, A G McGrew & Co; 29 sks wool Clark & Co; 50 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 1,000 bxs w glass, J Flack; 28 sks oats, 37 do corn, Campbell & Co; 69 do oats, Erny & H; 108 sks do, 87 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 118 sks do, Kennedy Bro; 100 bbls flour, 65 sks oats, J Corbett; 13 sks corn, McHenry & Hood; 20 jars butter, J C Reppart; 70 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 610 galls stoneware, W D Cooper; 34 sks oats, 24 do wheat, 3 pkgs butter, McCracken, G & Co; 18 sks wool, W Bakewell Jr & Co; 40 sks oats, Hitchcock, McC & Co.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:x16

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. ap30:v4

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, June 17th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 28th inst., inclusive, for building a new BRIDGE over McLaughlin's Run, on the road leading from the Washington Pike to Sodom, in Upper St. Clair township. Also for erecting a new WOODEN STRUCTURE at the Bridge over Miller's Run, on the road leading from Washington Pike to Thomas Collins' Mill, in South Fayette Township.

By direction of County Commissioners.
je18:y79-d&T HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x59

R. M. McCOWAN ... J. R. McKOWN
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.
my3:w46-TTHS

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,
Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
ap30:w47

200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC CEMENT; 50 bbls. Calcined Plaster. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.
my26

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The weather continues clear and pleasant.

The Argosy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

The new steamer Exchange, built at Brownsville under the superintendence of Capt. John L. Rhodes, reached here on Tuesday evening. She will receive her furniture, carpets and general outfit here, after which she will be ready for business. It is understood that Capt. A. C. McCallum will have command with Mr. John Dales in the office. She is a very neat and substantial steamer, and, is or will be, supplied with all the latest appliances and improvements.

The Juniata we regret to state, was so unfortunate as to get aground at Brunot on Tuesday, and she was still sticking there at noon yesterday. It is said that she has broken her capstan, and if this is correct, she could make but little use of her spars, and would therefore be in a measure powerless to help herself off. We are in hopes, however, that she will, in some way or other, be able to get through.

The Wild Duck was to have taken one of her barges down through Brunot last evening, and she will probably depart with the other this morning. Whitten brothers are her pilots.

The Granite State is due from Portsmouth to-day and will depart as usual to-morrow at 4 P. M.

—A St. Louis telegram says: Dispatches received here to-day from Captain Leathers say the steamer Natchez is on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, and making a fast business trip. She arrived at Vicksburg yesterday in 26 hours, having made six landings, said to be the quickest time on record. She ran to Natchez in 17 hours and 51 minutes. She will arrive there Wednesday night and leave again in the Merchants' Southern Line.

—Eight steamers lie at Sioux City, awaiting freight from the East. The Northwest Transportation Company do not expect to load another boat within thirty days, and have therefore dismissed many of their steamboat clerks, pilots, and all of the deck-hands recently employed upon their boats which are at present moored at the levee.

—The Hawkeye, from Pittsburgh, passed down for St. Louis, yesterday, with three barges. One barge was from Pittsburgh, and contained railroad iron and water works machinery, and the other two were from Parkersburg, loaded with 4,000 bbls bulk oil. Pilots, Mike Myers and Wm. Ford.—*Cin. Gazette*, 21st.

—A dispatch from Fort Benton under date of Monday says: The steamer Ida Stockdale has just arrived. She brought two passengers and 160 tons of freight. The steamer Nick Wall, that was aground at Spread Eagle, got off two days ago and proceeded to St. Louis.

—Wm. McLafferty, a deck-hand on the towboat Tom Rees, on her down trip, fell overboard at Plow-handle Point, and was drowned. He was about eighteen years old, and was supposed to be from Great Western and Morrisville, on the Allegheny river.

—Captain Thos. H. Golding, an old and well known steamboat captain and clerk, is at present in the employ of the Incline Plane Company across the river, as conductor. The Captain, we understand, is stationed at the foot of the hill.

—Capt. G. P. Shinkle has decided to name his new boat, now in course of construction at Cincinnati "Charles Bodman," in honor of one of the heaviest tobacco dealers in the West, and a resident of Cincinnati for many years.

—The following dispatch was received in Cincinnati on Monday in reference to the steamer Natchez. Time to Natchez, 17 hours and 51 minutes; 26 hours to Vicksburg, beat any 24 hour run ever made. River rising.

—J. M. White's new steamer for the Greenville trade, building at Louisville, will be ten feet shorter and one foot less in width than the Natchez, and will have thirty-eight-inch cylinders. She ought to be fast.

—R. J. Lockwood, an old and prominent merchant of St. Louis, and after whom the new mountain steamer, completed at Pittsburgh a few weeks since, was named, died Saturday morning.

—Capt. Dick G. Fowler, of the Idlewild, recently landed his boat in the woods and put ashore a man and a woman, who have brought suit against him and his craft for $25,000 damages.

—The Bengal Tiger, while passing up over the rapids at Keokuk, Thursday, sank a barge which she was towing, with 8,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal.

—Capt. Van Hook arrived in Memphis, 17th, from the C. V. Kountz, which is still resting on stilts out of water below Memphis.

—The Belle Capt. J. P. Smith, is the independent packet for Brownsville and Geneva to-day, leaving promptly at 5 P. M.

—Captain James Collins is in charge of the Juniata this trip, Captain Brennan having remained at home.

—The Last Chance enters the ferry business between Vicksburg and Delta and DeSoto.

—The Grand Era has laid up at New Orleans.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH ... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ... Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.
my9 WM. McELROY & CO., Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The Towboat WILD DUCK and Barges SWAN and DOVE.
J. W. ANAWALT ... Commander.
CHARLES ADAMS ... Clerk.
Will leave for the above ports on THIS DAY, June 23, also taking freight for New Orleans and all Southern ports.
je15 G. H. GHRIEST & Co., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR ... Commander,
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE
The new and splendid side-wheel steamer
JUNIATA,
Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M. promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati on TUESDAY, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.
mh7

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

COTTON MILLS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.
ap2

DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished English Botanist, discovered in Australia an excellent Botanic remedy, an effectual cure for Indigestion, Billious and Liver Complaints, and communicated the same to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to all, this important recipe.
The Medical Reform Society who makes this announcement will not make any charge for this recipe, the object being to demonstrate the superiority of Botanic over every other practice of medicine, but in return request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their case, and thus aid with facts the present movement in medical reform. Enclose a directed envelope to the "SECRETARY OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTE," 816 South 15th street, Philadelphia.
je4:y2

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.
mv3:w30

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fe7

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We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices, only return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in Gold, and we regard the security equally good.
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4,000 SHARES PITTSBURGH GAS STOCK.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 23d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 4,000 shares Pittsburgh Gas Stock.
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200 bbls Eastern White Lime.
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ap23:w54

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As in years past, we shall continue to transact all business of National Banks and Corporations on the most favorable terms.
Individuals and Trust Companies, contemplating a change in their securities, or desiring to make inquiry concerning any financial business they may have in this city are invited to communicate with us personally or by letter.
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ALSO
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my..x82

NEW YORK, May 2d, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER is dissolved by mutual consent, and we have this day formed a limited partnership under the name of

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No. 5 Broad St.,

for the transaction of a general Brokerage and Financial business, negotiating Loans, &c.

MR. JOHN BAILEY

As special partner, having contributed $50,000 to the common stock.

We take this opportunity of thanking the customers of the old firm for their past patronage, and of soliciting a continuance of their favors.

We also offer our services to all, and respectfully solicit their business in the purchase and sale of all securities dealt in at the New York Stock or Gold Exchange.

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Chimneys Swept.
Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. All orders left at Postoffice Box 775, or at No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
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Boiler, Still and Tank
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OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS.
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PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
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Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
Engine Builders, Founders,
AND
MACHINISTS.
Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONERY ENGINES of all sizes.
Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER of 15 horse power.
CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.
RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS, and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the
INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

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BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p62

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(NINTH WARD,)
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FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of
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my14:q5

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ja18

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MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING, THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS. BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Steam, Water and Oil.
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ap26

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
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RAILWAY SPRINGS,
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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
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Get the Best!
BISSELL & CO'S
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For Bituminous Coal.
Warranted to COOK, BAKE or ROAST as well as any other Stove in the Union.
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ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES,
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GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of
STOVES,
Boston Cooking Range,
"THE FIERY FURNACE"
FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.
THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.
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Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES to be found. In our assortment will be found all the latest PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

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The Very Best in the United States,
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GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
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ja20:t77 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After June 12th, 1870. Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	12:50 am	Mail Train	11:50 am
Mail Train	8:10 am	Fast Line	12:12 am
Brinton Ac	10:20 am	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 am
Cincin'ti Ex	12:35 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	2:40 pm
Phila. Express	3:50 pm	Pacific Ex	10:20 pm
Fast Line	7:40 pm	Way Passn'r	10:20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:20 am
Wall's No. 2	11:51 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:50 am
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Wall's No. 2	8:50 am
Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9:40 am
Wall's No. 5	6:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	2:20 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:10 pm	Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 pm	Wall's No. 5	7:20 pm
Walls No. 6	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
je13 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Ex	12:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicao Ex	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:58 p m	Erie & Y'g'n Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex	3:08 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:08 p m
W'e & Y'g'n Ex	4:33 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:13 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:08 a m
" "	11:53 a m	Enon	8:58 a m
New Castle "	2:13 p m	New Castle "	10:23 a m
Enon "	3:58 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale "	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2:43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6:23 p m	Leetsdale "	4:33 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves and arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 am
Claremont Ac	1:28 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6:20 p m	Springd'e No. 1	6:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON,
my30 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:50 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Night Express	9:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:30 A. M.	
Mail Train		6:00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3:25 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Soda Works	6:15 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	6:25 A. M.
2d Hulton	5:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Parnassus	11:45 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
je13 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12:38 a. m.	12:13 noon
Fast Line	10:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Southern Express	3:23 p. m.	12:13 mid.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a. m.	6:28 p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	11:28 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	4:03 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	6:03 p. m.	3:13 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:58	9:58 a. m.

The 10:48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus. O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, February 20th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Unt'n	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
McKeesport Accommod	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Ex. to and from Unt'n	3:15 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommo.	4:30 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
Braddock's Accommoda.	6:15 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Night Acc. to McKeesp't	10:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

RICHARD B. SOWERS, Agent.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Pittsburgh Utility Works,
WEAVER & JONES,
Corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets,
Sixth Ward, Allegheny.
Manufacturers of STAPLE HARDWARE and all kinds LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.
We tender our Goods and services to the Trade at the Lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.
The attention of Dealers generally is called to our make of BED AND PLATE CASTERS.
WEAVER & JONES.
Address: Pittsburgh Postoffice. my29:x61

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
OFFER
Table Knives & Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
Scissors,
Razors,
Putty Knives,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY AT
LOW PRICES.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
je1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ja5:3

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

That Call.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we publish the call for a new party of reform, which we received last night too late for editorial comment. We are surprised at the weakness of the movement developed in the thinly signed paper, having been led to expect a much more formidable show of strength on the part of the so-called reformers. There are many very respectable names attached to the call, some good Republicans and worthy Democrats. A great number of the signatures were given by the signers who had no proper idea of the object of the paper or the design of the movement. We trust that those who have been led into this new political business, aimed at the weakening, if not total destruction of the great Republican party, will calmly consider the dilemma they are preparing, and seek reform by remaining inside the communion where it only can be obtained. The call, as a political document, is very weak, and the discontents who engineered it have but little prospect of realizing the success they so selfishly dream of attaining. The call numbers only about 850 names, notwithstanding the fact that many are duplicated, and a fair proportion of these are Democrats who never did vote the Republican ticket.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Dull.—The business of impounding hogs is said to be extremely dull at present.

Alderman Taylor's Police are after Thomas Williams for striking Jerry Fisher in the face with his fist.

Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday received his commission as Assistant Fire Marshal for East Liberty.

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, mother of Chas. C. Gallagher, died at her residence, at No. 150 Root street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Plenty.—Thieves, burglars, loafers and raspberries. The thieves and loafers infest Pittsburgh, and the burglars are as plenty as raspberries in Allegheny.

Horses.—The Fire Commissioners purchased two horses Tuesday, one for the Chief and the other for the Assistant Engineer, for which they paid the sum of six hundred dollars.

Joined.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday agreeably diversified his sterner duties by uniting in bonds—hymeneal, Mr. John Lindey to Miss Jennie Morgan, all of this city. No cards.

Drew a Knife.—William Deihl was arrested by Lieutenant Isaac Jones, last evening, for drawing a knife and threatening to cut a young man on Liberty street about ten o'clock last night.

Frost.—A heavy frost was observable in some parts of this county yesterday morning. It was not severe enough, however, to injure the fruit crop or vegetables of any kind to any great degree.

Synodical Meeting.—The Synod of Pittsburgh of the Re-United Presbyterian General Assembly will meet this morning at ten o'clock, in the First Church (Rev. Mr. Scovel's) on Wood street.

There was a rumor last night that a safe in a store had been broken open in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. The most diligent search of the police, however, failed to discover any truth in the rumor.

Disorderly—Eliza Puhl made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging C. H. Pitts with disorderly conduct. She alleges that Pitts came to her residence and acted in an indecent manner. A warrant was issued.

In an information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, Robert Young charges James Graham with committing an assault and battery upon a boy, Samuel Young, by striking him on the head with a stone. A warrant was issued.

Bruised.—One of the Burn's family, a youthful male, was yesterday hit on the head with a stone by Francis Shaffer. The affair was made the basis of an information for assault and battery before Alderman Thomas who has issued the customary legal papers for such cases.

Class Day Exercises of 1870 class will take place at the Western University College Chapel this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The occasion promises to be one full of merriment and enjoyment, and those who attend are promised a rich store of genuine and original humor.

Domestic.—Mary Fleming, hailing from Webster avenue, yesterday made information before Alderman Butler setting forth that Thomas Fleming, her husband, had left her to cohabit with another female in First alley, Third ward, Allegheny. The delinquent Benedict will be arrested.

Police Appointments.—Officer Isaac Jones has been appointed Lieutenant of Police to fill the vacancy recently occasioned, and Jeremiah Gumbert takes his place at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. We know Jerry to be a good reliable officer, and are pleased to know that the city is to have his services.

Malicious Mischief.—Elizabeth Shaffer a demented girl about fourteen years of age it is alleged went to the house of John W. Broadvecht in Birmingham yesterday, and threw stones through his window. John made information before Justice Heisel charging her with malicious mischief, and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

Address by Rev. A. M. Browne, D.D.—The annual address before the Western University Alumni Association will be delivered to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Diamond street, by Rev. Audley Browne, D. D., the able President of Westminster College. The public are invited to be present.

Selling Out.—Yesterday Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hall, Grocers on Liberty street, made information before Alderman Neubert charging Samuel Moore, a retail grocer on Penn street, Twelfth ward, with disposing of his goods to defraud his creditors. A hearing was had in the case and the magistrate withheld his decision until to-day.

Our vigorous German contemporary, the *Volksblatt*, owned and edited by Mr. Chas. Bauer, gave renewed evidence of prosperity by appearing a few days ago, enlarged to the extent of four columns and in a new and handsome dress of type. We are pleased to note the progress of our neighbor, and hope the *Volksblatt* may be attended with continued success in the future.

Query.—Has the individual, who every night for the past four or five weeks, occupied a position in Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street, vending "prize packages" a license? If so, where did he obtain it? If not, why is he permitted to occupy a portion of the street and collect a crowd of young urchins on the side walk to the great annoyance of persons residing in the vicinity and those who have to pass along the street.

Generous Donation.—Pittock has again exhibited his generous liberality. At the last meeting of the Park Commission a proposition was received from him agreeing to donate a bunting flag, largest size, for the Park, provided a suitable flagstaff was procured by the Commission. The generous offer was accepted with thanks, and as soon as the staff can be secured the "stars and stripes" will float over this beautiful garden for the people.

Up the River.—We learn that a large delegation of the Masonic fraternity will leave this city this evening for the purpose of participating in the celebration of St. John's day by the order, at Brownsville. The boat will leave the Monongahela wharf at precisely five o'clock this evening. The trip will be a delightfully pleasant one no doubt. Tickets for the round trip, $2. Persons desiring to do so can return on Saturday morning early.

No Water.—The citizens of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards complain of a scarcity of water, which has continued since the first of last week. From seven o'clock in the morning until eleven at night there is not a particle of water in the hydrants, and in order to obtain a supply for the day they are compelled to get up after eleven o'clock at night and fill tubs, buckets, &c. There is some talk of calling a meeting of the citizens relative to the matter.

Caucus Meeting.—The Republicans of the First ward, Allegheny, met Tuesday evening at the house of G. W. Lyons, Rebecca street, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent the ward in the Republican Conventions to be held August 24th. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Thomas Smith to the chair and appointing George Irwin Secretary.

The following named persons were then nominated, to be voted for at the time prescribed:

For County Convention—William McKee and Henry Gerwig.

Congressional and Legislative—James Caldwell and Capt. Samuel C. Schoyer.

Probably Fatal Accident

An accident of a serious nature occurred in Elizabeth, this county, on Monday last. A son of Mr. John B. Sheriff was driving a team when, from some cause, the horses became unmanageable, and Mr. Sheriff was thrown in front of the wagon, becoming entangled in the chains, receiving, while in this situation, kicks from the horses, and only succeeded in disengaging himself after being dragged about one hundred yards. He was almost unconscious—the wagon having passed over his foot, and the horses having kicked him on the head and shoulder. Drs. Shaffer and Black being called rendered all the assistance in their power. It is feared he is injured internally. The horses ran about two miles and fell from exhaustion.

Presbytery of Westmoreland.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, on Tuesday, 21st inst., the Rev. T. P. Patterson, late of Monmouth, Ill., was installed pastor of the U. P. congregation of Laurel Hill, with very encouraging prospects of usefulness.

At the same meeting Mr. S. McBride, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of Union congregation, Allegheny county, delivered the usual trials for ordinatoin, which were highly creditable. His ordination and installation will take place on the first Tuesday of September.

The Presbytery also adopted a series of resolutions in relation to the death of the late eminent Rev. J. G. Fulton, of East Liberty, expressive of their sorrow for the great loss, and of deep sympathy with the bereaved family.

DENTISTRY.

State Dental Society—Second Day's Session—Essays and Discussions—Correspondence.

The State Dental Society assembled for the second day's session yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, in the Board of Trade Rooms.

President McDonnel presided. After the minutes had been read and approved,

Dr. Jno. McCalla, of Lancaster, presented his credentials from the Odontographic Society, which were approved by the Board of Censors.

The Constitution was then read for the benefit of the new members.

Dr. McGill, of Lake Erie Dental Association, presented credentials and was admitted to membership.

Some discussion now ensued upon the eligibility of Dr. McCalla to represent the Odontographia Society, he being a permanent member of the State Society.

Prof. Barker stated that this question had been decided by the American Dental Association—that any member elect which Society he shall represent.

On motion the clergy, physicians and dentists of the city were requested to attend all the sessions of the body.

Dr. John McCalla, of Lancaster, then delivered an essay on the "Extraction of Teeth." He described the instruments and modes of performing the operation of both ancient and modern times, the improvements from time to time, and gave a description of the most approved instruments of the present day.

After the reading a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. McCalla, and a copy of the essay requested for publication.

The essay was then discussed by Drs. McGill, Prof. Barker, Dr. Gillespie, Dr. Robbins and others.

Dr. Barker then offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Society that no teeth should be extracted that by proper treatment may be made serviceable to the patient. Adopted.

An essay was then read by Dr. Templeton, of New Castle, on Mechanical Dentistry, describing the different methods and advantages of the different methods of making artificial teeth.

Adjourned until half past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembled at the usual hour, when the discussion on the essay of Dr. Templeton was taken up.

It was followed by Prof. Barker, who explained a new method of putting up Aluminum work.

The Secretary read letters from Prof. J. H. McQuillen, of the Philadelphia Dental College, and Dr. B. T. Whitney, President of the New York Dental Association, which were received and filed.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to answer Dr. Whitney's letter.

Dr. Donneld—[Dr. Templeton in the Chair] of Connellsville, then read an essay upon "Exposed Pulps."

The essay was discussed by Drs. Robbins, Gillespie and Dr. Barker, until half-past five o'clock, when the Society adjourned until this morning, at nine o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Kramer, William Wilz and William Daft, indicted for highway robbery, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James R. Hays, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of J. Logue. The accused, it was alleged, some six weeks since, visited the residence of the prosecutor in Baldwin township, about six o'clock in the morning, and secreted himself behind the barn, near the house, and when prosecutor passed, fired three shots at him from a revolver. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Ripley (colored), indicted for larceny, William Leiberman prosecutor. The prosecutor resides in Bakerstown, and some weeks since, during the absence of his wife from the bar room, the till was robbed of twelve or fifteen dollars in money. At the time the money was taken there were three men in the bar room, two white men and the accused. The white men also went out for a moment, and when they returned the accused was just coming from behind the bar. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Charles Hood indicted for the larceny of $8.50, on oath of Nathan Davis, was placed on trial and the jury returned a vereict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Phillip Durand, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Victor Zeringer. The prosecutor went into Meazer's saloon, in Allegheny, and demanded beer, which was refused, and the defendant, Durand, who was bar keeper, put him out. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

72	Com. vs.	Martin Gannon.
93	" "	Thos. Dissett.
77	" "	Robert Hanshue.
80	" "	Chas and Michael Dierken.
95	" "	Archibald Montague.
75	" "	John Golden.
92	" "	Edward Phillips et al.
106	" "	Horace Byers.
133	" "	Ludwig Yochum.
131	" "	J. Showalter.
139	" "	Elijah Travilla.
78	" "	Smith Elkins, et al.
141	" "	Thos. Dieten.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

134	Com. vs.	V. Denhard.
160	" "	D. & M. Schotte.
164	" "	Charles Itsel.
158	" "	John Best.
159	" "	Elizabeth Strasberger.
128	" "	Agnes Patterson.
156	" "	Wm. Wessel.
25	" "	Morgan Price.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—The case of the county of Allegheny vs. the P. & C. R. R. Co., previously reported, was resumed, and the testimony concluded. The Court will charge the jury on the opening of court Thursday morning.

McGreggor vs. Sibley et al. Action on a contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

364	(O. L.) Reed vs. Clark.
345	Livingston & Bro. vs. Clark.
348	M. & M. Insurance Co. vs. Haigh.
341	Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353	Aurin vs. Appel.
354	Com. for use vs. Burger.
355	Com. for use vs. Gier.
356	Roberts vs. Evans.
358	McClelland vs. Day et al.
358	Zeigler et al. vs. Harr.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Reading Prize—Closing Exercises.

The examination of classes at the Pittsburgh Female college closed yesterday after several day's continuance. The pupils were subjected to the most rigid tests, but in all the branches, useful and ornamental displayed a thorough familiarity with the various subjects which was in the highest degree complimentary to themselves as well as to the popular institution that has achieved such a well merited success under the able direction of President Pershing. The result at the close of any previous year has never been as satisfactory, a fact which demonstrates that this college instead of retrograding is a live school of the higher order, always kept in a progressive state, and ever up to the needs of the times.

The Reading Contest on Tuesday evening for the Mrs. Margaret Davidson prize, to which we made brief reference yesterday, was one of the most enjoyable of entertainments. The successful contestant, Miss Alice Birdsong, the talented niece of Dr. Nesbit, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, is a young lady of fine mind and culture, and in all respects one of the most promising students of the college. That she was successful Tuesday evening in a contest of no ordinary merit cannot but be flattering to herself and pleasant to her many friends.

The closing exercises of the graduating class will take place this evening at seven and a half o'clock, in the College Chapel. The programme embraces essays, vocal and instrumental music, presentation of diplomas, and a brief address by the Rev. J. A. Gray, of Christ M. E. Church—certainly sufficient to ensure an entertainment of the most delightful character. There will be no admission fee, and all friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

The annual reunion of the Alumnae will be be held to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been going on quietly for this occasion, but judging by the former gatherings and the information which has reached us, this will be an elegant and thoroughly enjoyable assemblage, of which, however, we shall say more again.

To the Colored Men.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Age* of Monday. This journal is the mouthpiece of the Democracy of the State. Its utterances should be remembered by all our colored voters at the coming fall elections:

> The Pennsylvania Democracy are speaking upon the white man's question. They are determined to make this the issue of the coming contest. On the 5th instant, the Democratic convention of Fayette county assembled at Uniontown, and, after nominating a good ticket, commenced a series of outspoken resolutions by declaring that the fraudulent and forcible adoption of the Fifteenth amendment was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the States, and an intentional insult to the white race. The same convention also urge the forming of white men's clubs for the purpose of restoring the power of this Government to the keeping of white men, and urge all men who prefer the rule of white men to that of negroes to unite with the Democracy in an effort to perpetuate the institutions of our country in the hands of the white race. This is the path in which the Democratic party in the old Keystone State will travel in the future. Negro suffrage was forced upon the white men of this State by fraudulent means. They were not allowed to have a vote in the matter. A Legislature was elected upon a far different issue, and then the majority of that body ratified the negro amendment. Had the question of negro suffrage been submitted to the white men of Pennsylvania then it would have been defeated by a large majority, and the same result would follow an election to-day. The Radicals are well aware of that fact, and hence the cheat and swindle. But it is not too late to administer an antidote to the poison, and that the Democracy intend to do. White men will never allow Pennsylvania to be ruled and ruined by negroes.

The Closing

Exercises of the present term of the High School will also take place this evening in the Academy of Music. The exercises will be varied, and embrace orations, essays, music, speeches and general literary efforts. Those who have been so fortunate as to attend these entertainments heretofore will need no additional assurance that the evening can be spent in no happier manner than at the Academy.

Personals.

MR. L. H. ROSENBACH, the popular and enterprising young druggist, of No. 140 Smithfield street, will leave to-day for New York to purchase a fresh stock of goods. In his absence his accomplished salesman, Mr. Harvey Smith, will manage the business.

BERNARD RAFFERTY and wife left for an extended tour through Europe on Tuesday last.

Official.

The Water Committee will meet this evening at their rooms.

A stated meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Hostler Found Dead in Bed—Eleven Hundred Dollars in Gold Found in His Trunk—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of John Servin, who for some time past has been employed as hostler at the car stables of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, in the Seventeenth ward. Mr. Servin quit work on Tuesday evening, and ate a hearty supper. As his duties required him to be up and at work at one o'clock in the morning, he retired early to his boarding house on Butler street, and went to bed. About half an hour afterwards his room-mate came, and finding Servin occupied his portion of the bed, attempted to wake him, but failing pushed him over and went to bed. About one o'clock the watchman came in to wake Servin, when it was discovered that he was dead. Dr. Jacoby held a *post mortem* examination, and from his statement the jury decided that the man died of appoplexy. An examination of his effects showed that he was not by any means a poor man. Eleven hundred dollars in gold was found in his trunk, and it was also ascertained that on Tuesday of last week he purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land in Missouri, for which he paid cash. He was born in Lancaster county, is about forty-five years of age and leaves no relatives in this locality, so far as can be ascertained. He has always been a sober, industrious man and very economical, which accounts for his accumulation of money.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, June 21, 1870:

John Bridenthall to Sarah Kennedy, March 12, 1870; 60 by 140 feet on Water street, borough of McKeesport, with buildings $4,000

Rich. E. Breed to William Jones, May 30, 1870; 4 lots in Breed's plan, McKeesport $700

Sarah M. Phelps to Jesh Borner, Oct. 11, 1869; 81 14-100 perches of land in Lower St. Clair township $2,500

August Kukert to Ludwig Bromback, May 16, 1870; 20 by 60 feet on Edwards alley, East Birmingham, with buildings $925

Thos. Howard to Catharine E. Howard, Sept. 2, 1868; 35 by 100 feet on Greensburg Pike, with buildings $3,550

Wm. G. Hawkins to B. C. Tillson, June 18, 1870; 1 acre 12 perches of land in Wilkins township $1,300

Rob't Grayburn to A. A. Jackson, April 6, 1869; 22 by 120 feet on Enoch street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh $650

Alex. Miller, Adm'r to Ellen Dippencott, June 8, 1870; 12 lots of ground in borough of McKeesport $3,000

Eliza Chislett to John Graitge, April 28, 1870; 30 by 106 feet of Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh $2,000

Wm. Rapp ex'rs to E. Rapp, May 15, 1870; 2 acres 15 perches of land in Jefferson township $210

John H. Parilick to Joseph Nicholson, May 23, 1870; 25 by 100 feet on River avenue, Allegheny, with buildings $2,425

R. E. Breed to B. Hungerman, May 30, 1870; 1 lot in Breed's plan, McKeesport $150

Thos. Morris to A. G. Oakley et al, Jan. 3, 1870; 17 perches of land in Killbuck tp $154

Fanny M. Huey to James Shaw, May 8, 1868; 40 by 140 feet on Walnut street, boro' of McKeesport, with buildings $3,000

A. P. Norton to Jno. Hughes, Jan. 1, 1870; 1 lot in Norton's plan, Lower St. Clair tp $300

Thos. Bakewell to Rich. H. Hughes, June 11th, 1870; 1 acre 35 6-10 perches in borough of Bellevue $2,650

H. M. Little to Wm. Armstrong, June 1, 1870; interest in 379 acres of land in Plum tn, with buildings $3,380

Hymeneal.

Tuesday evening a joyous company assembled at the residence of T. W. Pratt, Esq., Gallagher street, Allegheny. A decade of years have passed since our friend and his estimable companion began the journey of life together, and it was thought the tenth anniversary of the happy event should be appropriately celebrated. With this object in view, by a preconcerted arrangement their friends, who are legion, invaded and took possession of their pleasant home, which was very soon a house of festivity, life and merriment. The spacious grounds surrounding were illuminated by Chinese lanterns pendant from the trees, together with a powerful reflector which cast a flood of brilliance over the exterior. Interiorly all was light and life and happiness. One of the rooms was especially devoted to the gifts, which came in such number and variety and beauty that the apartment was quickly transformed from its normal condition into a miniature depository of tinware—comprising every conceivable article of that character designed for ornament or utility.

During the evening the couple were reunited with due pomp and formality—the after hours being devoted to refreshments and general enjoyment. The affair was closed with terpsichorean exercises, in which the young people—and many of these were present—joined with a hearty zest. At a seasonable hour the guests departed, leaving their married friends again in possession of home, and cheered with the most cordial and sincere wishes that their future, along the hymeneal pathway, might be as prosperous and sunny as the past had been.

Throughout the "tin wedding" was a most agreeable entertainment—an occasion to all fraught with the most pleasant and friendly memories.

Many Suits.

John O'Brien instituted a number of suits before Alderman Taylor yesterday, against parties who had offended him. First against Owen Sullivan, proprietor of a tavern on Penn street, for assault and battery. Then against Mrs. Sarah Sullivan for a similar offense—pushing him out of the saloon. Third, against John Barker for aiding and abetting the aforesaid, and lastly against a "young, stout, good looking man, who wore a bobtailed coat," whose name he could not learn. Warrants were issued. As there are very many men answering the latter description, doubtless grief will be brought into many households to-day by cases of mistaken identity by policemen. It is to be hoped the right "Bobtail" will be speedily secured. As long as he is allowed to roam the remainder of the "Bobtail" fraternity are in a condition of fearful disadvantage. "Bobtail" in fact will have to be laid aside unless the real offender is caught, and then what a blow would be given to the tailoring trade. "Go it bobtail" might do well enough under some circumstances, but not in this. "Bobtail" should not be allowed to go. He should be stopped and that right speedily.

Church Difficulties.

Mr. James Smith, a colored porter at the Merchant's hotel, recently got into some difficulty which was brought up in the Wylie street A. M. E. Church, of which he was formerly a consistent member, and it appears that William Young, also colored, and who was formerly steward at the above-named hotel, appeared as a witness against James, and, to use the language of the latter, tried to have him "spersed from de church." James took offence at Youngs' officiousness in the case, and told him he was no gentleman, at which Young became insulted, and while Smith was eating his supper on Tuesday night Young slapped him in the face, whereupon Smith picked up a chair and knocked Young down. The difficulty ended there for the time being, but the next morning Young again attacked Smith, and abused him shamefully. The police were called in, and both Young and Smith were taken to the Mayor's office, where, after a hearing, Young was fined five dollars and costs, and Smith was discharged. So ended the matter.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Whiskey in the First Ward, Allegheny—Free Entertainment.

Yesterday afternoon the residents of the First ward, Allegheny, adjacent to Craig street, were treated to a Bacchanalian entertainment of an enlivening character. Daniel Mansfield and his wife Betsey together with his sister-in-law, Margeret Ray, were the performers. Each had been imbibing during the earlier hours of the day and after dinner, commenced operations. As the show was free it was largely attended, the audience comprising several hundred people. Blasphemy, obscenity, hair pulling, pugilism, and general drunken orgies comprised the programme which was not interrupted—the performers only ceasing when they became tired. Later in the evening a citizen in the neighborhood called at the Mayor's office and made information against the parties for disorderly conduct. They were arrested and spent last night in the lock-up. This morning Mayor Callow will finish the entertainment.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around. T-TH-S

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s and "Haines Bros" Pianos. New stock, at Charlotte Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

The Right Thing—The Right Place.

Mr. Editor:—I was led by your favorable notice of J. F. Beilstine, and by the testimony of a friend who has dealt with him for more than a year, to try for myself the quality of the various kinds of meat for which he is celebrated. My experience is good proof that Beilstine either at his stand 78 Pittsburgh or 39 Allegheny Market, is, as yo have said, a sure place to get good, and only good beef, mutton, or veal, cut and served exactly as they should be. Try him and be convinced.

TH. DINNER AT HOME.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Pianos and Organs made by "Knabe & Co.," "Haines Bros.," "Prince & Co.," "Cook & Co." and others. Large new stock at *greatly reduced* prices, at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue. 2

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s and "Haines Bros." Pianos. New stock, at Charlotte Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent deducted if purchased at Blume's, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street. 2

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

[Advertisement.]

INDEPENDENT

Republican Movement.

Republicans of Allegheny County.

The time has come for a reform of our party organization, if we would have it maintained in its purity, strength and ascendancy. The principles of our party will endure as long as our free American government continues to exist. The party has a glorious history—an imperishable record. It was the main support of the country in the dark days of treason and rebellion. It has reconstructed fallen commonwealths on broad and solid foundations. It has given liberty, civil rights and protection to a people which it found in bondage. Its traditions will kindle an enthusiasm in the generations which are to succeed to the inheritance it has protected, preserved and enlarged, to emulate its patriotism, courage, endurance and wisdom.

Our duty is to maintain the party organization pure and uncorruptible. The mass of the Republican voters of this county are not satisfied with the mode of making nominations for public officers. The party has no fair representation in the Convention, the result is—weak, incompetent, and in other respects, unfit nominations. Corruption largely pervades the public service. The Legislature of our noble old Commonwealth has become a reproach and a byword. The fruits of the glorious works of the past are in danger of being swept away by the rising tide of corruption.

The Committee assuming to represent the Republican party of this county, have issued a call for nominating conventions to meet on the 30th day of August next. The postponing of the conventions to so remote a period, plainly shows that the Committee are unwilling to trust the nominations to be made to the ordeal of public scrutiny, and the effect will be to reduce the voters of our party to the alternative of supporting any ticket, however objectionable, or that may be nominated by any means, however unfair, or not voting at all.

Under these circumstances we call on the Republicans of Allegheny county to come out and form a ticket for themselves. For this purpose we invite you to meet in your respective election districts, at the place appointed by law for holding elections, on Saturday, the second day of July next, between the hours of *four* and *seven* o'clock P. M., and discarding the professional office hunter and the professional delegate, select two of your best citizens as delegates to a Convention to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Republican Congressional, Legislative and County ticket, and also to provide an improved method of making nominations in the future.

We invite the cordial co-operation of all honest Republicans, who wish to rescue their organization from the corrupting domination of selfish and unprincipled politicians.

James Park, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick,
B. L. Fahnestock,
Wm. Dilworth, Jr,
Jas. I. Bennett,
Alex. Gordon,
C. B. Herron,
J. Plummer,
Robert Finney,
David Robinson,
David M. Smith,
Alex. Thomas,
Thos. M. Carnegie,
James A. Hutchinson,
R. B. Carnahan,
George Irwin,
D. Bushnell,
Alex. M. Byers,
Geo. M. Laughlin,
Chas. S. Gill,
Chas. L. Fitzhugh,
A. E. W. Painter,
D. McCandless,
Edwin Miles,
John K. Musgrave,
H. C. Fry,
A. M. Harper,
Wm. H. Forsythe,
S. S. Fowler,
Elliott Bard,
T. J. Stevenson,
Thos. Snowden,
G. A. Steiner,
W. H. Whitacre,
Geo. Black,
Wm. Little,
Wm. Woods,
John D. Anderson,
John L. Boyd,
John Wilson,
Samuel Wilson,
J. C. Lippincott,
John C. Parry,
James Vick,
Alex. Wilson,
James Trunix,
Joseph Lippincott,
Samuel H. Baird,
Dr. H. Wright,
A. Floyd,
George F. Gilmore,
T. B. Young,
T. H. Murray,
Wm. Coulson,
J. C. McVay,
S. M. Young,
Wm. F. Lauck,
W. H. Brown,
James J. Pettit,
A. C. Robertson,
E. F. Hunziker,
John Campbell,
E. H. Wise,
James D. McKee,
N. J. Braden,
Thos. B. Cook,
R. M. Westervelt,
J. P. Bedison,
Geo. J. Wilson,
Geo. N. Armstrong,
R. L. Miller,
A. F. Johnston,
Wm. McKonn,
J. H. Herron,
Frank B. Sellers,
Wm. Richardson,
W. C. Hoover,
James B. Hanna,
Thos H. Rabe,
W. Freeman,
W. Stevenson,
J. Erney Schwartz,
Wm. B. Scaife,
Edw. Hazelton,
Bakewell, Pears & Co.
J. G. Backofen,
Wm. Hughes,
W. R. Lindsay,
Rob't. Hamilton,
O. P. Scaife,
D. W. Baird,
Jas. S. Wakefield,
Thos. H. Golding,
James Dermett,
A. Wilcox,
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Geo. S. Swartz, Jr.,
Earl S. Gardner,
Thos. J. Barbour,
Jas. Atkinson,
Chas. W. Silk,
B. G. Bakewell,
D. S. Robinson,
David Stuart,
Geo. W. Backofen,
L. E. Backofen,
Geo. H. Everson,
Jenkins Howells,
Thos. Lewis,
Jos. Steiner,
R. Reed,
J. C. Jones,
James B. Hill,
N. B. Hatch,
Wm. M. McKelvy,
Joseph Aten,
Jas. S. Davison,
Thos. Cole,
Sam'l Richardson,
John B. Herron,
James Lyons,
Lewis Irwin,
R. J. Braun,
A. D. Hiller,
Bateman Goe,
Jake Hill,
W. W. Grier,
John Harrison,
Johnathan Gallaher,
Wm. Lyons,
David Kirk,
J. W. Tahniser,
S. E. Herron,
Thos. Mitchell,
Wm. Dean,
G. W. McEwen,
Wm. J. Shuff,
Harrison Taylor,
Elias Alter,
Wm. Hubbard,
G. Bissel Everson,
M. Paulli,
J. James,
John Lose,
Pat Harper,
Sidney Cooper,
T. Morgan,
J. Morgan,
August Rotternig,
Wm. Griffiths,
Geo. Graff,
Chas. W. Cooper,
W. W. Wattles,
D. H. Fralich,
John Johnston,
E. Lindsay Grier,
Jos. Chadwick,
Sam. McMaster,
Sam. G. McClelland,
Aug. Buerkle,
Thos. Cutler,
H. H. Huber,
C. R. Little,
A. Mohler,
R. H. Steele,
H. Gorney,
William Elk,
Max Conrad,
J. H. Gartside,
James Thompson,
James A. Dodds,
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R. L. Orr,
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C. Arbuthnot,
John H. Dalzell,
Geo. Singer, Jr.
H. Childs,
Geo. Hubley,
Robt. Dickson,
Robt. J. Grier,
Geo. W. Dilworth,
R. F. Wilson,
B. F. Vandevoort,
Henry Snively,
L. Matthews,
Wm. T. Shannon,
Thos. C. Dickson,
Jno. A. Renshaw,
W. H. Biddle,
Jno. A. Carothers,
Wm. Varnum,
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A. W. Ewing,
A. C. Taggart,
Robert McDay,
Jos. Park,
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R. S. Miller,,
G. Campbell,
W. W. Davies,
M. W. Miller,
S. T. McClelland,
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Robert Martin, Jr.
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John Ibbottson,
Lewis Powe,
Ed. Noyes,
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Wm. H. Mundell,
William Mitchell,
George O'Riley,
H. A. George,
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H. Raynor,
W. J. Freeborn,
W. W. Linch,
J. Robinson,
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J. T. Wilson,
C. Rahm,
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Wm. F. Aull,
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Geo. McCandless,
Samuel Smith,
Robert D. Thompson,
J. W. Martin,
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W. W. Roup,
F. B. McConnell,
Henry P. Krebs,
Stewart McKee,
Jas. C. Kuhn,
Geo. Finlay,
John Gettys,
J. A. Wherry,
H. H. Noble,
Wm. S. Speer,
Frank Hatfield,
W. D. Wrighter,
Jno. A. Brown,
Thos. Dunn,
C. Devinney,
Wm. Ranland,
Wm. R. Justice,
Herman Burland,
Henry Moore,
John Camloner, Jr.
W. Dohertz,
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Wm. McCord,
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Samuel England,
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Daniel Townsend,
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D. C. Huffman,
Wm. McIntosh,
J. K. Hammill,
D. Clark,
Thos. Penney,
R. L. Rigg,
Lewis Haney,
G. C. Miller,
J. P. Learn,
Samuel Cable,
J. B. Ross,
Hugh Harper,
John Rush,
James Baker,
James Graham,
Joseph Allen,
Fred. Wiley,
M. Watt,
A. S. Wagstaff,
W. Boyd,
Wm. H. Boyd,
Alex. Wagstaff,
F. W. Love,
T. L. Shields,
E. P. Young,
H. Lee,
James Rynd,
R. M. Dickey,
Alex. Dickey,
Thos. Chantler,
Jas. R. M'Clelland,
C. P. Biddle,
Wm. S. Biddle,
D. E. Kay,
Walter Ure,
J. C. McCombes,
Henry H. Blake,
Jas. Campbell,
E. S. Blake,
Ed. Gorman,
George Green,
S. M. Blake,
A. W. Blake,
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Wm. Warren,
H. Linton,
Wm. Shippan,
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Thos. Wilson, Jr.,
Thos. Wilson, Sr.,
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Finley Torrens,
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John G. Hendrickson,
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Geo. Forward,
C. C. Smith,
A. Bates,
Jas. Parker,
John McKelvey,
Wm. McKee,
Wm. J. Tellbrook,
Jas. R. Miliar,
M. H. Allen,
W. Dalzell,
John Stager,
John L. Brown,
N. Keefer,
Joseph Bradley,
Isaac Hopkins,
M. V. B. Sadlade,
W. J. Brinton,
James M. Dickson,
J. Weaver,
David James,
David Alexander,
David Morgan,
James Stevenson,
Weston Dean,
H. N. Speer,
John Green,
A. Bechtol,
Thomas Earnest,
D. M. Armor,
J. W. Porter,
W. Vankirk,
Thos. Lockhart,
Charles Lockhart,
Wm. Pore,
Thomas S. Graff,
John S. Slagle,
John Morrow,
Edwin Lewis,
R. H. Ray,
J. Roth,
Andrew Bell,
Samuel Stitzell,
John A. Hetzel,
Thomas Kean,
Wm. Anderson,
Henry McCombs,
Thomas Henderson,
Reed Williams,
James McKay,
H. Dravo,
George Beynon,
Wm. Parker,
Alex. Boyd,
Thomas Hunter,
Charles M. Wooten,
Moses Hill,
R. A. Macrum,
George K. Miles,
Robert Seymour,
W. Shaler,
F. W. Shobfield,
Enoch Davis,
Charles T. Watt,
Charles Frayer,
Geo. Gift,
Philip Thomas,
Jos. Malone,
John Frayer,
Jas. Howells,
Geo. Kern,
T. B. Jones,
Jacob Beherr,
Walter Price,
Geo. Fisher,
Jos. Ingham,
David McCulley,
Henry Weiole,
Wm. Rees,
George Rowan,
D. McNulty,
Jno. D. Robertson,
Hiram Miller,
James Stewart,
J. Neymeister,
Jos. H. Browning,
S. P. Klingsmith,
Thos. W. Shaw,
Davis Jones,
Wm. Prothers,
John J. Forster,
Martin Nestler,
Chas. A. Warmcastle,
S. W. Boren,
Thos. McCombs,
J. D. McFoss,
S. T. Morrison,
John Miller,
W. J. NcKee,
Jos. Anderson,
Andw. McWhorter,
John Daulenmeyer,
Wm. Lewis,
James McCord,
Robert Beid,
Martin Deitrich,
A. Daulenmeymer,
John Heaver,
Samuel Moulds,
August Spaber,
C. H. Reithmiller,
P. R. Greot,
Samuel P. Harper,
Wilhelm Sperber,
Nathan Parker,
Wm. Roy,
Wm. Sheaffer,
James Johns,
George Jacobs,
Thomas Maxwell,
Matthew Brown,
Robert Mitchell,

And a large number of other names, which will be published hereafter.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

Grand re-opening at Burnell's Museum today.

DIED:

EWART—On Tuesday evening, June 21, 1870, MARY, eldest daughter of Samuel and Mary N. Ewart, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Centre avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

McCLELLAND—Wednesday, at noon, June 22, ELIZABETH T. BLACK, wife of James H. McClelland.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW. (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. from No. 316 Penn street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ACHESON—On Wednesday, June 22, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M., GERTRUDE, daughter of M. W. and Sophie D. Acheson, aged 5 months.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 21 Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny City, on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RUTHERFORD—At 4½ o'clock A. M., June 22d, JOHN RUTHERFORD, JR.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 332 Penn street, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRICE—On Monday morning, June 20th, Mrs. LETITIA PRICE.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Mulberry street, Allegheny, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARCLAY—On Tuesday afternoon, at 6 P. M., JAMES G. BARCLAY, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M., from the residence of Walter G. Brown, Meadow street, near Lincoln avenue, in the 21st ward, Pittsburgh. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARBOLIC SALVE,

Made with pure CARBOLIC ACID, which is used in Hospitals by direction of Eminent Physicians, has already proved itself to be the most *speedy* and *effectual* cure for all Malignant Sores and Ulcers, and for Burns, Cutt, Wounds, and all Skin Diseases no equal as a Rapid Curative Agent has yet been discovered. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

ALSO,

Henry's Insect Powder,

For the Destruction of ROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, &c. PRICE, 25 CENTS, at

L. H. ROSENBACH'S

Patent Medicine Depot,

140 SMITHFIELD ST.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 22, 1870.

COURT CASES.

Judge Barnard to-day refused a motion for an injunction to prevent the registration of six millions of Erie stock in the name of Heath, Raphael & Co., of London, and heard arguments, but reserved his decision, on Fisk and Gould's motion to transfer the numerous suits against them, growing—out of the gold transactions last September and involving nearly $1,500,000—from the Superior and Common Pleas to the Supreme Court. In case the motion is granted the trials will probably be held before Judge Barnard.

Thomas Murphy to-day recovered $61,000 from Ezekiel S. Lockwood, value with interest of a lot of army blankets furnished Murphy during the war, with which to fill a government contract, but which army inspectors rejected.

Princess Editha Lopez to-day entered complaint against Woodhull and Claflin for the larceny of rings and money to the amount of $6,000. Judge Dowling declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of the women brokers, but notified them through an officer to appear to-morrow for examination.

ANOTHER MISHAP.

Another accident occurred on the Elevated Railway this afternoon, the machinery giving way and compelling the passengers to dismount. Nobody injured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The State Sunday School Convention to-day resolved against sectarian appropriations of public funds and the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

The steamships Hammonia, Cambria and Cuba, from Europe, have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Twenty steamboats are now building at Cincinnati.

—Twenty-six soldiers of the war of 1812 arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, *en route* to the celebration at Fort Meigs.

—Accounts of the cotton crop in Georgia are unfavorable. There has been too much rain and the weather is yet unsettled.

—The navigation of the Miami and Erie canal will be suspended one week, between Piqua and Cincinnati, commencing July 9th.

—The Ohio Grand Lodge of Colored Masons is in session at Cincinnati. Thirty delegates are present, including representatives of the Grand Lodges of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

—The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Connecticut, striking out the word "white," has been rejected by a party vote in the Legislature—yeas 119, nays 89, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

—Two colored men, Charles Brown and Wm. Burt, were knocked off the top of an excursion train on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad while passing through a bridge yesterday and instantly killed.

—A large fire occurred in Montreal, Canada, Tuesday evening, commencing in Asten's planing mill and lumber yard on Canal street, spreading to Tucker & Son's lumber yard, and thence to Shearer's lumber yard. About a dozen families were rendered homeless and hundreds of mechanics thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $500,000

—The commencement exercises of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., which has just closed, was the most successful and brilliant in its history. Governor Baker, and the Supreme Judges of the State, and a number of other distinguished guests were present. Hon. Albert C. White and Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., Professor of Military Service, were complimented with the degree of LL. D.

—At a meeting of the leading merchants of Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and cities in East Tennessee, held at Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Tuesday, resolutions were passed exhorting all Virginians to energetic co-operation in an effort to improve and perfect commercial communication with the southwest and the cities aforesaid, and secure equal facilities without discriminating preferences. They invited the planters of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to enjoy the facilities offered by the Virginia cities, and to cooperate with them to establish profitable commercial relations with the Mississippi river and beyond. The convention then adjourned.

Upper Rivers.

[By A. and P. Telegraph.]

GREENSBORO, June 22.—River falling with 3 feet of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 80 at 5 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, June 22.—River stationary with 3 feet 9 inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 77 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, June 22.—River at a stand with 18 inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, June 22—River stationary with 2 feet of water in the channel; thermometer 80 at 4 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IN TIME.

Summer Millinery,

including entirely new styles in

HATS,
BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
MADE-UP LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
and NOVELTIES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. C. Robb,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

my23

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBITT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office 882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

Mountain House,

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

This favorite resort has been enlarged and improved since last season. Will be open for guests JUNE 15th, 1870. EXCURSION TICKETS sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. All trains stop at Cresson. ROOMS may be secured in suits or single.

FEHLING'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season.

For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

ONE FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent. je11:y41

ATTENTION,

PRINTERS!

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.,

75 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Have on hand a complete assortment of MATHER'S SONS UNRIVALLED BLACK AND FANCY COLORED PRINTING INKS, for sale at *New York prices*, saving freight to purchasers. je22

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, June 20th, 1870.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the "Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison," will be received at this office until 30th inst. inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with BREAD for six months from July 15th, 1870. Loaves to weigh one-and-a-half and two pounds respectively and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made at so much per pound. Bond for two thousand dollars will be required for faithful performance of contract. The name of the security must accompany the bid. Bills indorsed by the Warden and probated at this office, will be paid monthly.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

je29:y86

GRAND RE-OPENING

NEW GOODS.

Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,

AT

HENRY PAULUS',

No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY,

The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.

je2:x84 HENRY PAULUS.

Livingston & Co.,

Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON

CASTINGS.

Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.

Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t15

BUTTER.
15 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
10 half barrels;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

SODA ASH.—100 casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN

County Conventions.

The Republican Voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding primary elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

Saturday, August 27, 1870,

and elect delegates from each Election District to each of the following Conventions, as follows

TWO DELEGATES from each Election District to the

COUNTY CONVENTION

for the purpose of nominating candidates for
PROTHONOTARY,
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CORONER,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

TWO OTHER DELEGATES from each Election District to the

Congressional-Legislative Convention,

for the purpose of nominating ONE CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the 22d Congressional District, ONE CANDIDATE from that portion of Allegheny county (to-wit: North and West of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers) which is embraced in the 23d Congressional District.

ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE.

SIX CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

These Conventions will meet in the City of Pittsburgh, at the COURT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, August 30th, 1870, at the following times, as follows, viz:

COUNTY CONVENTION will meet in the Common Pleas Court Room, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The delegates to the CONGRESSIONAL-LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION from the 22d Congressional District will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. in the new District Court Room for the purpose of nominating a CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS from said District.

The Delegates from that portion of Allegheny county which is in the 23d Congressional District, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. in the old District Court Room for the purpose of nominating a CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, and electing THREE CONFEREES to meet the Conferees of Armstrong and Butler Counties.

And at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as both the Congressional Conventions above designated shall have concluded their respective duties as such, they will meet in the old District Court Room for the purpose of nominating

ONE CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE, and SIX CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

The election of Delegates will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, August 27th, 1870, and will be held as far as practicable by the Republican members of the election boards in the different districts, and in those districts where the election officers are a minority of the regular board the Republican voters are authorized to elect enough additional officers to complete the board.

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall in all cases be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

The President of the County Convention, and of the Congressional-Legislative Convention, will, unless both Conventions order otherwise and concur in so doing, appoint a Committee of three, the two Committees thus appointed to meet together as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Convention to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

At the request of many Republicans, and with a view of ascertaining the sentiment of the people upon the question of the adoption in this county by the Republican party of what is known as the Crawford County system of holding primary elections and making nominations, &c., each voter is requested, in designating his choice for delegates to the respective Conventions, to instruct them to vote aye or nay in the said Conventions on a proposition there to be submitted of adoption by the party of that system, a full and explicit explanation of which will be hereafter published by this Committee in the Republican press of the City of Pittsburgh.

By order of the Union Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county.

W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.

WALTER S. McCUNE, GEO. F. MORGAN, } Secretaries.

je20:y89

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., Of Pittsburgh, Pa., JUNE 14, 1870.

☞ THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

free of Government Tax, payable at the office, No. 423 Penn street, on and after July 1, 1870.

je17:y75 J. J. ALBEITZ Secretary.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,

fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter inspector.

☞ BOUNTY.

$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp,

B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINE PLANE.—NOTICE—The Plane will be open for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. je:y16

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE NEELEY,

Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

ap20:d&&

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,

Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.

ap30:w45d&T

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between

D. P. Scott and A. I. Scott,

Under the firm name and style of

D. P. SCOTT & SON,

Was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June, 1870.

All debts due the firm will be paid to A. I. Scott, who will also pay the debts of the firm.

D. P. SCOTT,
A. I. SCOTT.

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870 ju20:y87

STRAWBERRY

Baskets and Crates.

50,000 IN STORE of the MOST APPROVED KINDS.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Factory Depot, and Baskets at Factory Prices.

my25:x51-THSTaF

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.

Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d29-TTHS

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,

ja29:t4 146 Grant street

INDIA RUBBER

BEDTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

Of the Boston Belting Company's make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
r11 Agents for this city.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN SPEER and WILLIAM SPEER, under the firm name of J. & W. SPEER, retail grocers, Sixth ward, Allegheny, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d inst. The business will be continued at the old stand and all accounts of the late firm settled by William Speer.

JOHN SPEER,
WM. SPEER.

je10:y26

FERRY BOAT.

Any person having

A FERRY BOAT UNEMPLOYED

Can find a good paying use for her at Elizabeth, Pa. No competition. jul1-y38

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. je11:y21

CHEESE,
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory; for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR WORKS.

WM. ADAMS,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE.

Is now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention particularly called to his

Extra Wine Vinegar.

my30:x47

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

GRANTING TO THE

Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company

The Right to Lay Tracks Upon Certain Streets in the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the consent of the City of Pittsburgh is hereby given to the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company to enter upon, lay-out and construct a railway, with single or double tracks and the necessary turn-outs and switches in, over and along the following streets of said city, to-wit: Beginning on Ninth street, at the southern end of the Hand street bridge; thence along said Ninth street to Liberty; thence across Liberty to Seventh avenue; thence along said avenue to Smithfield street; thence along Smithfield street to Fifth avenue; subject to the conditions and limitations of the Acts of Assembly incorporating said Railway Company, approved respectively February 20th, A. D. 1868, and March 25th, 1870, and subject also to the further conditions, as follows, viz.:

First. The said Company shall use in the construction of said railway, rails of a pattern to be approved by the City Engineer of the City of Pittsburgh, and shall lay the same down in the place and manner designated by him, and pay to the said Engineer, for the use of the city, a reasonable compensation for his services in connection therewith.

Second. The said Company shall, at their own expense, procure and put down at all gutters crossed by said railway, iron culverts of a pattern to be approved by the City Engineer, which culverts shall be laid under the directions of said City Engineer before the rails are laid. Said Company shall keep the streets through which they pass, from curb to curb, clean and in perpetual good repair.

Third. All repairs which may be necessary upon said streets, shall be done under the directions and subject to the orders of the Street Commissioner of the proper district, and the acceptance of this ordinance by the said company shall be held to be authority for the Street Commissioner of the District at all times, when he may deem the same necessary, to purchase materials and employ laborers in the name and on behalf of said Company, for the repairs of said streets, and an agreement on the part of said Company to pay the cost and expense thereof.

Fourth. If the Councils of said city shall at any time hereafter direct a change of grade of said streets, or either of them, or if it shall become necessary to take up said railway for the purpose of paving or repaving, grading or regrading said streets, or either of them, or for the purpose of constructing any sewer or culvert therein, or for the purpose of laying, relaying or repairing any water pipes therein, the said railway shall be taken up and relaid by said Company at their own expense, and in case of their failure so to do after reasonable notice, the Street Commissioner of the district shall take the same up at the expense of said Company, and it shall be unlawful for said Company to relay the same while any of the above enumerated work is being done upon said streets, or either of them.

Fifth. That the said Company, for and during the first five years after they shall commence running cars upon said streets, shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty dollars per year for each car run over said streets, and from thence thereafter the sum of thirty dollars per year for each of their cars run over said streets; and the said Company shall, in addition to the above, pay into the City Treasury the sum of two per centum of the dividends or net profits of their said road. The sum so assessed upon each car of said Company shall be paid within one month after they commence to run cars over said streets, and annually thereafter, and it shall be the duty of the President of said Company, within one month after the end of one year from the time they commence to run cars upon said streets, and annually thereafter, to file with the City Controller a sworn statement of the number of cars used thereon during the preceding year, and no payment shall be required for cars used only in case of accident to those in common use. The tax upon dividends hereinabove levied upon said Company, shall be paid the City Treasurer within ten days after said dividend shall have been declared, and if any dividend shall be declared in the stock of said Company, the tax shall be paid thereon as if paid in cash, estimating the stock at its par value.

Sixth. The City of Pittsburgh reserves the right to grant the use of the track laid upon the streets aforesaid, or any portion thereof for similar purposes, on condition that the grantee or grantees of the city pay a proportionate part of the cost of construction and maintenance of the same.

Seventh. Any failure upon the part of said Company to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, at the option of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, work a revocation of the privileges hereby granted, and the said Councils may direct the removal of said railway as a public nuisance. *Provided*, That this provision shall not be construed to prevent the said city from pursuing any and all other remedies provided by law. And said Company shall commence the work of laying tracks within three months, and complete the same within one year from the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That the powers hereby conferred shall not be exercised, nor shall this ordinance be published and recorded until said Company shall file with the City Controller an agreement under the seal of said Company, in such form as the City Attorney shall approve, accepting the privileges hereby granted upon the terms and conditions herein set forth.

SEC. 3. The Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company shall use the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway along that part of Smithfield street named in the route aforesaid, and shall conform to the time table of said Pittsburgh and Birmingham road in running their cars over the same and pay their proportion of the cost of construction and maintenance of said tracks upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Companies.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 6th day of June, A. D. 1870

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
je22 Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.

To Erect a Passenger House or Depot Upon a Certain Portion of the Monongahela Wharf.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to erect a Passenger House or Depot, with two tracks and their accompanying platforms, upon that portion of the Monongahela Wharf which lies between the eastern side of Smithfield street and the eastern side of Grant street. *Provided*, however, and the authority hereby granted is only to take effect upon condition that the structure of said Depot shall be supported by piers composed of rows of iron pillars founded on masonry, not to exceed two feet in thickness; said piers to be longitudinally one hundred feet apart for a distance of four hundred feet from the east side of Grant street, and thence for a distance of about sixty feet, to be not less than twenty feet apart lengthwise of the building, and that thence for a distance of about seventy-six feet to the east side of Smithfield street; and the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company shall have the right to extend the front of the Suspension bridge abutment that distance (76 feet) by a wall of masonry, and thence by a similar wall at right angles to the first towards Water street, said walls to enclose a space to be filled in and paved as a carriage drive, leaving a sufficient width in front of Water street for the thoroughfare to the river; and that the said Company may make their Passenger House fronting on said carriage drive, of two stories in height, not exceeding 75 feet in length, the remainder of said building to be one story; the underside of the structure supporting said house to be not less than fourteen feet in clear height from the surface of the wharf on the upper side of the house at the east side of Grant street, and not less than nineteen feet at the distance of four hundred feet therefrom aforesaid. And *Provided also*, That the strip or portion of the wharf covered by said structure shall not exceed fifty (50) feet in width, and that the roof of said building shall be composed of iron or slate, and that in other respects due precaution be taken against fire.

SEC. 2. That the Railroad Company is also required to provide stages to facilitate the discharge of river freights from boats when the height of water and the position of the tracks hereby authorized to be built shall render the same necessary.

SEC. 3. That for and in consideration of the rights and privileges herein granted, the said Railroad Company shall be held and bound to pay annually to the City Treasurer for the use of the city, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars in semi-annual payments, the first of said payments to be made at the end of nine months from the time the said Company shall begin work on the ground. That this ordinance shall be held to grant such rights as the City of Pittsburgh may legally confer, and no more.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 20th day of June A. D. 1870.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. je22

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Dallas avenue, from Edgerton avenue to Frankstown avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Dallas avenue, from Edgerton avenue to Frankstawn avenue; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, John H. Stewart, Robert Vandevort, and Samuel Chadwick are hereby appointed, in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. je22

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 12th, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all holders of Overdue Municipal Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, to forward them to this office for Payment. No interest will be allowed on such Bonds after July 1st, 1870.

By order of the Finance Committee.

my12 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

OFFICIAL.

AN ORDINANCE

GRANTING THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company

The Right of Way over Certain Streets to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the right of way be and is hereby granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to put down and construct a single or double railroad track from a point on its track on Railroad street, above 29th street, by the most practicable route over the intervening streets and alleys to a point on Liberty street, between 27th and 28th streets; thence across Liberty street and along the east sidewalk of said street a sufficient distance to grade up to the track of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to a point suitable and convenient for connecting therewith. And the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is hereby empowered to lay down, construct, use, maintain and operate a track from said point on Railroad street to said point last mentioned on the east sidewalk of Liberty street, over and along the route above indicated. *Provided*, however, that the consent of the owners of property abutting on said portion of said sidewalk on Liberty street shall be obtained by said Company before occupying, and using said sidewalk for the purposes herein before mentioned; *provided* said Company shall pay all damages that may be lawfully awarded to the owners of private property through and over which said track may pass; *provided, also*, said Company shall conform to the grades of the other intervening streets over which said track shall pass, now or hereafter to be established by the city authorities, and that all work done in the putting down of said track shall be done to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and Street Committee; and *provided further*, that said Company shall keep a flagman to proceed the trains at the crossings of the streets over which its said track may pass.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. je23

AN ORDINANCE—To Authorize the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Penn Avenue, from Butler street to Forty-fifth street.

WHEREAS, The owners of a majority in interest of the property abutting on Penn Avenue between Butler street and Forty-fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, have by petition expressed their desire to avail themselves of the privileges contained in an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn Avenue and other avenues and streets of the city of Pittsburgh;" now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That said Penn Avenue from Butler street to Forty-fifth street shall be graded, paved and set with curb stones under the provision of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That an election for five Commissioners, as provided in said act, shall be held at such time and place as the officers herein appointed shall designate, of which they shall give ten days public notice by advertisement in three daily newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh, and by hand-bills posted in public and conspicuous places along the part of said avenue to be improved.

SEC. 3. That Thomas Edwards, Joseph Vogel and B. Schmidt are hereby appointed as officers of the election herein provided for.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. je22

PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The Assessments for the Construction of the Board Walk on Wylie Avenue, Somers street, Old Township Road, and Francis street, and the Grading, Paving and Curbing of TWENTY-SECOND STREET, from Penn avenue to Liberty street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until until 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 28th, 1870 when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
je18 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing the following Streets, viz: GIST STREET, from Fifth avenue to Bluff street; DAVISON STREET, from 44th to 45th street, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. JUNE 27th, 1870. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office.

je17 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1870.

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till MONDAY, JUNE 27th, for the use of the City Weigh Scales, commencing JULY 1st, 1870. Bidders will state what per cent. of gross receipts they will give for the use of said Scales. Finance Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. J. McGOWAN,
ju20 Controller.

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF Allegheny county, Pennsylvania,

In the matter of the estate of JAMES A. GIBSON, dec'd. No. —, March Term, 1870. Writ of Partition or Valuation.

To Nancy M. Gibson, Thomas Gibson, Robert Gibson, Mary Gibson, intermarried with Henry C. Blair, Annie Gibson, intermarried with T. G. Martindale, James C. Gibson, Sarah W. Gibson, Rachel D. Gibson, Wm. H. Gibson, Milroy Gibson, and Peter Ivory, guardian:

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of partition or valuation on the premises in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 1st, 1870. je2:x94-TH

IN THE ORPHANS COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pennsylvania.

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM CALDWELL alias Writ of Petition No. 3, December Term, 1868.

To Margaret Caldwell, widow, now intermarried with Reuben Powell, Robert Caldwell, J. N. Caldwell, Jane Caldwell now intermarried with Samuel S. Killen, and Elizabeth Caldwell now intermarried with Daniel Scott.

You are hereby notified that an inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of Partition or Valuation on the premises in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY, July 21st, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:y31:TH

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM HERRON, late of 13th ward of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay to

MARGARET HERRON, Executrix,
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Executor,
No. 87 Diamond street.

PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:y30-TH

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC McKNIGHT, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

D. W. McKNIGHT, Administrator,
my23:x31 Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny Co., Pa.

WALL PAPERS.

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at No. 107 Market St.,

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c., all of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mh12:v35

WALL PAPERS.

SPRING, 1870.

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ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at

W. P. MARSHALL'S

New Wholesale and Retail Store, 191 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh4

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,

Nos. 259 and 251 Liberty St.,

Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

ap14:v85

REMOVAL—FRED'K SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

mh26.v79-F